The CRISIS

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The Educator—D. C. W. Holmes

FREDERICK H. DEDMOND

Old Stereotyped Pattern

GEORGE YAMADA

Interracial Romances On The Campus

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THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

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THE CRISIS

Founded 1910
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A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

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Courtesy Mademoiselle Maga

DR. JANE COOKE WRIGHT *of New York City, scientist, one of the Ten Young Women of the Year who have received* 1952 *Merit Awards from* MADEMOISELLE *magazine.*

Young Woman of the Year

THIRTY - three - year - old Dr. Jane Cooke Wright of Harlem Hospital, New York City, and elder daughter of the late Dr. Louis T. Wright, is among the ten young women of the year who received 1952 Merit Awards from *Mademoiselle* magazine in December.

For the tenth year in succession these awards were presented to ten young women — who with one exception — are in their twenties and early thirties and "who have already distinguished themselves in their fields and are expected to achieve even greater honors."

In making the awards, Mrs. Betsy Talbot Blackwell, editor-in-chief of *Mademoiselle*, cited Dr. Wright "for her outstanding contribution to medical science with her evaluations of the efficacy of drugs in cancer treatment — evaluations that are now being translated, abstracted and quoted all over the world."

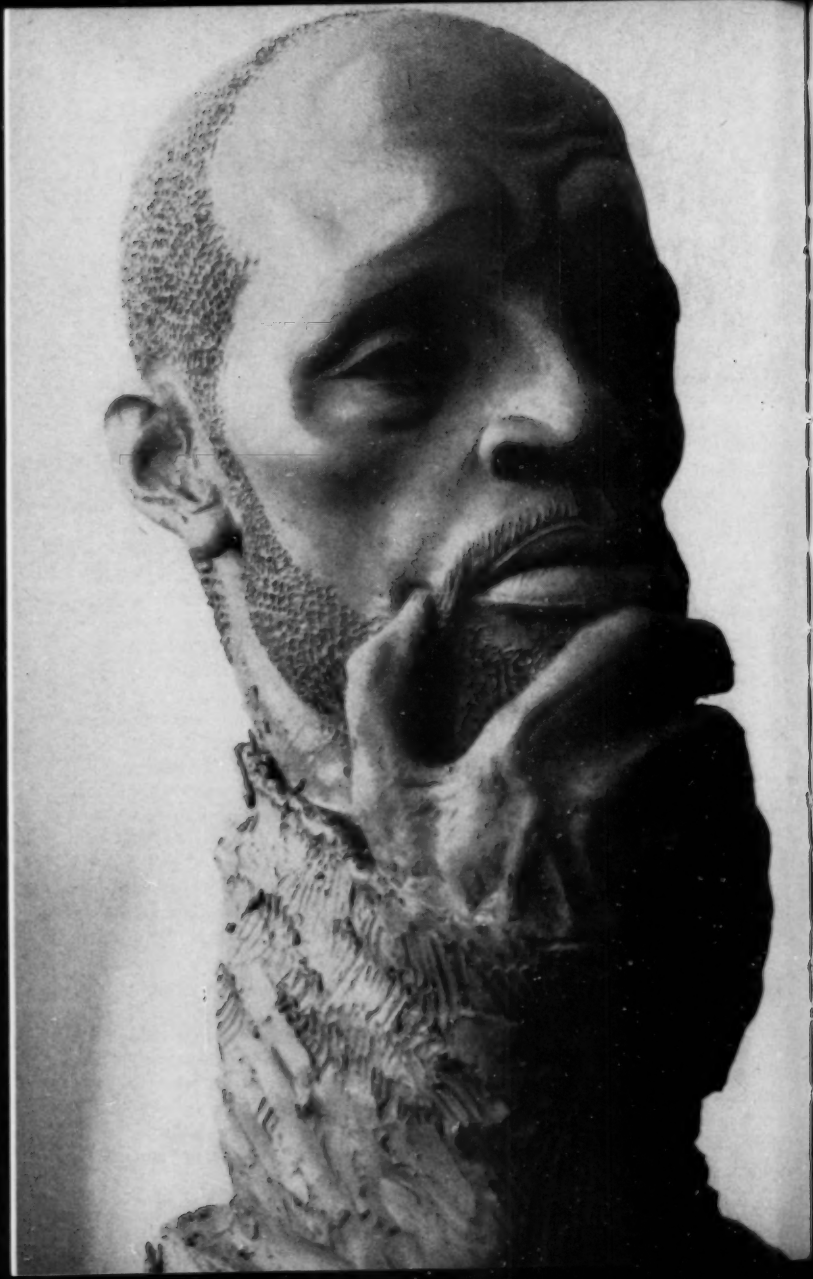
Dr. Wright took her B.A. degree at Smith and her M.D. at New York Medical School. While interning at Bellevue Hospital she was rated by her supervisor as "by all odds the most promising intern I ever had working with me."

She is married to David D. Jones, Jr., an attorney, and son of President David D. Jones, Sr., of Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C. They have two children. In accepting the *Mademoiselle* award Dr. Wright announced: "My plans for the future are to continue seeking a cure for cancer, to be a good mother to my children, and a good wife to my husband."

Outside of family activities and her cancer research at Harlem Hospital, Dr. Wright is engaged in part-time practice in internal medicine. She is a member of the executive board of the Ethical Culture Schools and a member of the Manhattan Council of the State Commission Against Discrimination.

Dr. Wright's co-winners this year are Helen Cacheris of Washington, D. C., dietician; Lotte Werner of New York City, fashion designer; Beatrice Hicks of Bloomfield, New Jersey, engineer; Melissa Hayden of Toronto, dancer; Basilla Neilan of Cambridge, Massachusetts, social worker; Andrea Mead Lawrence of Rutland, Vermont, skier; Geraldine Page of New York City, actress; Alett Radzai of Yonkers, New York, housewife.

The exception to the age category of the winners is twelve-year-old Ni Gusti Raka of the "Dancers of Bali," who received an award as "the symbol of a noteworthy cultural exchange between the East and the West."



■ **This sculptor uses a Negro head as a symbol of man's suffering and meditation**

The Bronze Thinker

By Andrew Frey

FOR centuries the world's finest sculptors have been stirred by the theme of *The Thinker*. The very word suggests glimpses of new truths and therefore exerts an inexplicable charm. We do not know why. But so it is. For example, Michelangelo and Rodin considered this striving to symbolize the purely intellectual as the topmost peak of their art. The tradition is really quite old, dating back to the Renaissance. But for the first time the tradition is carried forward by the use of a Negro head to symbolize man's highest function — thinking.

This statue was conceived in New York by Laslo de Hüvös, one of the greatest portrait sculptors of our era. In his native Hungary, Hüvös had already carved, in 1908, a stone statue titled "Reverie," which is still a prized possession of the Budapest Museum of Art. But this solution in stone of man's eternal quest did not satisfy its creator. He felt that when a statue, which is really a synthesis of form and material, seeks to evoke the living man, its most expressive material is not stone (not even white or colored marble), but bronze.

Hüvös nurtured his idea for decades. What men call chance put him on the way to its realization. He emigrated after World War II to America, to New York. Here in New York City's motley population he found his inspiration. He saw Negroes and it was the head of a Negro that quickened him into concretion of his original concept. He set to work and completed his *oeuvre* in 1952, and it ranks with the greatest achievements of Laslo de Hüvös.

The majesty and solitude of a human soul's inward contemplation is reflected by this head, and like all great works it bears simultaneously the stamp of the universal and the individual. From the standpoint of universal man — symbolizing the divine spark common to us all — the statue represents not only a Negro, but Man. The individual aspect sim-

ANDREW FREY *is on the staff of The Voice of America.*

THE THINKER, *by Laslo de Huvos*

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ply reveals that the artist read from the face of a Negro the hallmarks of suffering and meditation. This makes his statue all the more symbolic because it is above all suffering and meditation which ennoble Man.

The statue gives perdurable form to a Thinker who, along with his God-like soul and the spiritual freedom achieved through human effort, also reminds the viewer of the shackles of earthly existence. The robe from which the hand extends implies a lack of physical freedom; it is exactly this that renders the statue a monument to human solidarity.

That is why connoisseurs of Laslo de Hüvös' *oeuvre* regard the work as among the most beautiful creations of this master sculptor. But his other efforts, too, have become an integral part of twentieth-century sculpture. Six creations by Hüvös are classified with the art treasures of the Budapest Museum of Art. Fourteen Hüvös statues grace public squares in Hungarian towns. In Parisian cemeteries many a great artist is commemorated by mausoleums this artist designed, and castings of his bust of the eminent French composer Hector Berlioz (1803-1869) adorn the Budapest and Paris opera houses. In addition, he has many other notable creations —among them portraits of Liszt, Chopin, and Toscanini — which herald the rich beauty of Laslo de Hüvös' art.

His latest work (of which the appended illustration is but a dim reflection) bears witness not only to the artistry, but to the human greatness of its creator.

DID YOU KNOW —

That one of America's most famous mustangers was a Negro?

"Mustangers" were men who captured and trained the half-wild horses, mustangs, of the American plains. According to J. Frank Dobie *(The Mustangs)*, this Negro so identified himself with a band of mustangs that they tolerated his presence among them until he became their leader and could bring them into his corral.

★ ★ ★

That the first Universal Race Congress was held in London, England, July 26-29, 1911?

"The object of the Congress," says the preface to *Papers on Inter-Racial Problems*, "is to 'discuss, in the light of science and the modern conscience, the general relations subsisting between the peoples of the West and those of the East, between so-called white and so-called colored peoples, with a view to encouraging between them a fuller understanding, the most friendly feelings, and a heartier co-operation.' "

■ **For forty-seven years this man has devoted himself to Negro educational advancement**

The Educator — D. O. W. Holmes

By Frederick H. Dedmond

WHEN Dwight O. W. Holmes retired from the presidency of Morgan State College on June 30, 1948, he closed the curtain on a career that might well be the envy of any educator. For forty-seven years he had devoted his talents and energy to the educational advancement and cultural development of Negro youth, and during this long period of public service he earned a reputation that defies the old saying that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own land." Though a tired man with his shoulders slightly bent by his seventy-four years of age, he is still active in educational and civic affairs, and everywhere he goes he is greeted warmly by his admirers and friends. Since his retirement from the active duties of an administrator, he has been invited to serve on commissions of education and to act as a consultant in the reorganization of several colleges.

Though the son of an eminent minister, he is neither a prude in morals nor a fundamentalist in religion. His philosophy of life is simple, yet he advocates high standards of performance in any enterprise. When he was quite a young man, his friends were hopeful that he would become a minister and continue the splendid religious activities carried on by his father, but Dwight was more interested in the academic approach to the service of his people, a fact that is attested by the many years he spent in the fields of education on several different levels.

Dwight Oliver Wendell Holmes, the son of the late Alexander and Sarah Bollin Holmes, was born in Lewisburg, West Virginia, November 15, 1877. Both of his parents were former slaves, and his mother was a pupil of Stonewall Jackson's Sunday School class. She often spoke

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FREDERICK H. DEDMOND *is professor and head of the department of romance languages at Morgan State College, Baltimore, Maryland.*

of the famous Confederate General in kind terms, describing him as a Christian gentleman and a fine man. Reverend Holmes held several good charges in the Methodist Episcopal Church, among which were those located at Annapolis, Maryland; New York City; Staunton, Virginia; and Baltimore, Maryland. Owing to his father's prosperity and influence, Dwight passed his youth and early manhood in comparatively easy circumstances.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

At the age of six he began his elementary education in Annapolis, Maryland, matriculating at a private Catholic elementary school. As late as 1883, eighteen years after the close of the Civil War, the capital city of the commonwealth of Maryland had provided no educational opportunities for its colored youth, thus Dwight had to attend the private school or remain in ignorance. In 1885 Reverend Holmes accepted a pastorate in New York City, and it seemed that Dwight's educational problems had been solved because here public education was available to everyone regardless of his race. This good fortune was short lived, however, because in 1886 when Dwight was only nine years old Reverend Holmes was transferred to Staunton, Virginia, where he remained for several years.

In Staunton, training for colored students was maintained through the eighth grade but there were no high school courses available to them. Thus, when Dr. Holmes completed his elementary education he had to go to Howard University's preparatory school to pursue high school subjects. In a short time he adjusted himself and became the most successful student in his class despite the rather poor background he had as a result of having studied in the inadequate school at Staunton. After being graduated from the high school department, he enrolled immediately in the college department of Howard University, from which he was graduated with the bachelor's degree and the distinction of being valedictorian of his class.

Before entering Howard, Dr. Holmes had an interesting and revealing experience on a trip he took by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad from Staunton, Virginia, to Chicago. Everything went well until the train stopped at Clifton Forge, Virginia, where some of the passengers got off and went for sandwiches and cold drinks. Young Holmes joined the party. In the little restaurant there was a long counter and a long bench built in front of it, from which everybody sat to be served. When the waiter worked his way to the only Negro in the group — Dr. Holmes — he stopped and looked for a moment, then he bellowed, "Hey you, we don't serve niggers here; get down from there and get out of here " This experience was very painful to him as he relates it, not so much because of the insult and the brutality of the waiter, but from the fact that out of this group of average Americans, not a person in the room said a word in his behalf, but everybody seemed either amused or indifferent to the affair.

RACE HATRED

Here for the first time in his life Dr. Holmes realized the bitterness

on race hatred which he never forgot, and which later strengthened his belief that something had to be done about race prejudice in this country.

After his graduation from college, Dr. Holmes accepted his first teaching position at the Sumner High School, St. Louis, Missouri, in 1902, where he served from March to June of that year; then he returned to Baltimore where he joined the faculty of Douglass High School in September, 1902. Owing to his success in the classroom he was later promoted to the position of vice-principal of the school.

In 1917 Dr. Holmes moved to Washington, D. C., and accepted a position as science teacher at Miner Normal School. At that time there was a difference between the salaries of white and colored teachers in the Baltimore school system; and Dr. Holmes left the city in protest against the practice.

After two years of service at Miner, he accepted employment at Howard University as registrar and professor of education. In 1920 he was promoted to the position of Dean of the College of Education. This post gave him the opportunity he had wanted for many years, an opportunity to visit the colleges for Negroes in the South and to attend the conferences of these colleges. He served three years as president of the old Association of Negro Colleges, and as chairman of its Rating Committee. The function of this committee was described in its title.

In those days the Negro colleges in the Southern area were not recognized by the regular rating agencies, and to correct this deplorable situation the committee persuaded the United States Bureau of Education to make a study, which was published in 1928 under the title "Survey of Negro Colleges." The Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools was so deeply impressed with the publication of the Study that it decided to assume the duty of rating Negro high schools and colleges throughout the South, a practice which it has maintained ever since.

DR. D. O. W. HOLMES

UNIVERSITY DEAN

In 1934 Dr. Holmes was named dean of the newly established Graduate School of Howard University and its fifty students. He immediately adopted the philosophy that one sometimes hears: "The best way to

get rid of one's duty is to discharge it," and he set himself to work building up the school. In three years the enrollment had been increased to three hundred fifty students. And it was from this post that he was elevated to the presidency of Morgan College in 1937.

The twenty-seven years Dr. Holmes spent as an administrator do not overshadow his work as a former classroom teacher. With him the content of the course is incidental; the moral and spiritual values are most significant. He always says: "It is not the amount of mathematics, chemistry, or Latin that a student learns in class that is important to his future success, but whether the student has also learned to be honest, faithful, and upright, as a result of the contact he has had with the teachers of these subjects."

Courses should serve as sources of inspiration to students, instilling in them a fervent desire to continue their studies many years after they have completed the courses prescribed by the college or university." Dr. Samuel R. Higgins, now president of Allen University, paid him this compliment: "Dean Holmes taught me when I was a student at Howard University many years ago, and he impressed me more than any other teacher I have known. He has a gift of inspiring his students and making them want to search for knowledge. In my opinion he is one of the greatest teachers of our times."

Dr. Holmes was fifty-nine years old when he came to Morgan College as its president. On assuming the duties of his new office on September 1, 1937, he accepted one of the most challenging posts of his long career. In the first place, he was the first Negro to serve as president of the institution; in the second place, all his predecessors had been ministers, and in the third place, there was a move afoot to transfer the college from private ownership to that of the State of Maryland. And, it was this proposed transfer that gave most concern for some time because there were those who opposed it, and their objection had to be overcome before the transaction could be concluded.

EDUCATED WHITES

When the State of Maryland finally purchased Morgan College in 1939, there were only 576 students enrolled in the college, the faculty was correspondingly small, and there were only four buildings on the campus of permanent value to the academic program. Then, there was the matter of increased cost in the operation of the college, and the state legislature was reluctant to grant the necessary funds, and this created another problem for Dr. Holmes who had had almost no budgetary problems before. On discussing the matter one day he said: "It is clear that I shall have to educate the white people of the State of Maryland in their duties to the education of Negroes before I can get on with the education of the students matriculated at Morgan." In this observation he was entirely right because Maryland was some thirty to fifty years behind many of the other southern states in their program of education for Negroes. However, Dr. Holmes continued to present new requests for an increase in funds each year until he finally won the

confidence of the state authorities, and during his term of office the State of Maryland erected four fine stone buildings and let contracts for the construction of several other buildings at an estimated cost of eight million dollars.

In 1937 Morgan College had a faculty of only 29 teachers; thus, along with his building program, Dr. Holmes had to increase the size of his faculty. This was a difficult task because Morgan's budget was relatively low, and in order to attract the teachers he wanted, he would have to pay higher salaries than other colleges. Somehow, he succeeded in surmounting all these obstacles, and when he retired in 1948 he left an enrollment of 1640 students matriculated in the regular day classes, and more than 375 enrolled in the extension classes, and his faculty consisted of 85 teachers. Besides, he succeeded in raising the teachers' salaries to the point where they were among the highest paid in any Negro college in the country.

DELEGATED RESPONSIBILITIES

Few administrators have been more liberal in the delegation of responsibilities. Once he was faced with a serious problem, which he sent to a member of his administrative staff for solution, and when the difficulty had been happily resolved, the officer asked him if he realized that he had placed his own professional reputation at stake while entrusting such an important decision to the judgment of a subordinate member of his staff. Dr. Holmes replied: "Yes of course, I knew that very well; likewise, I knew that your own professional reputation was involved, and I was confident that you would protect the interest of both of us."

In the development of Negro education Dr. Holmes may well be described as a transitional figure. It is true that in many respects he was a pioneer in the same sense as were men like Booker T. Washington, John Hope, and many others, and in many instances his work paralleled theirs. He was kept constantly building something. He had to build up the department of education at Howard; he built the graduate college there; and when he came to Morgan, he had to build it up. In many other respects, however, he was different from the other pioneers. In the first place he was younger than most of them, and began his work much later than they did. In the second place, the Negro college had become an established fact when Dr. Holmes came on the scene. Many of the older pioneers began their work before the turn of the twentieth century, or during the first quarter of it. Dr. Holmes' contribution to the growth of Negro education began in 1920 when he became dean of the college of education at Howard University, and continued through the second quarter of the century.

Thus, it is safe to say that, though Dr. Holmes is a pioneer in Negro education, and was contemporary with several of the older pioneers, the major portion of his work belongs to a later generation, and was carried on under conditions that were very different from those under which the older men labored. For example, when Dr. Holmes became an administrator in 1920, most of the older educators had made

their contributions. The colleges that they had founded were well established, but many of them had not progressed very far from the point at which they were founded, and this state of affairs among Negro colleges provided the opportunity for Dr. Holmes.

It was as chairman of the rating committee of the old Association of Negro Colleges that he initiated a study which resulted in the aforementioned "Survey of Negro Colleges," conducted under the auspices of the United States Bureau of Education. This survey influenced the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools to classify Negro Colleges throughout the southern states.

STANDARDS RAISED

This course of action was of utmost importance to Negro colleges because it caused all of them to strive to improve their total programs in order to earn a rating with the Association. To that end, then, Dwight Holmes rendered a great service to the progress of Negro colleges. He was indirectly instrumental in raising the standards of the institutions that were begun before his time. The improved standards of these colleges earned for them high ratings on the records of rating agencies, and full recognition by the large universities of the northern states. These conditions make it much easier for the presidents of Negro colleges of today to carry on splendid academic programs. Thus, Dr. Holmes stands between the old educator and the present day educator.

Some of the honors that have come to him since his retirement include an appointment to the executive committee of the Prisoners Aid Society of Maryland, an appointment to the Governor's Commission on Higher Education of Negroes in the State of Maryland, and to the Maryland State Board of Education. In each instance he was the first colored man to be appointed to the respective positions.

Dr. Holmes' genial manner, sincerity of purpose, and wholesome outlook on life are foremost among the qualities that establish him as a general favorite. Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, president of Morgan State College, paid him a fine tribute when he said: "I have been greatly inspired by Dr. Holmes. He has made a splendid president emeritus; he is liberal with his advice but never insists that his advice be followed, and he never gives advice voluntarily." On another occasion Dr. Jenkins observed: "Dr. Holmes' greatest contribution to education was made when he directed Morgan College during its transitional period of operation from a church school to a state school. It was he who laid the foundation for the good liberal arts education that we now have at Morgan State College."

NAACP VETERAN GIVES LIFE MEMBERSHIP—*James H. Henderson (seated) hands a* $100 *check to Bernard Brown, NAACP assistant field secretary, as initial payment on his* $500 *NAACP life membership. His daughter Mrs. Catherine Hughes stands at his side. Other members of the Chicago, Ill., branch in the picture (from left) are Naomi Underwood, M. T. Blanton, Mrs. Mary Parker.*

POLICE COMMISSIONER *Thomas Gibbons of Philadelphia, Pa., answers questions directed at him during Philadelphia branch "NAACP Forum of the Air" panel in December over WHAT on "Police and Minority Group Relations." Charles Shorter (center), executive secretary of the branch, is moderator of the weekly programs. At left, Attorney Arthur Thomas, member of branch legal redress committee.* BOTTOM: *Some of the delegates and visitors in attendance at first annual New Mexico State Conference of NAACP branches. From left, Rev. J. J. Smith, vice-president; Frank Fields, Jr., secretary; Edward Boyd, treasurer; Mrs. W. J. LeRoy, assistant secretary; Hobart LaGrone, president; and Gloster Current, NAACP director of branches, convention speaker.*

■ **GO FOR BROKE is a going Uncle Tom movie, says this writer**

Old Stereotyped Pattern

By George Yamada

BELLIGERENTS in power struggles must have their *raison d'être* and scapegoats, some real or fancied foe on whom to cast their hates and fears. Captives of propaganda, their passions are inflamed by stratagems of international diplomacy. Their victims—pawns in the global power struggle—have been in other times the Poles and Czechs and are more recently the Koreans and the Arabs of Israel.

The recent hot war to exterminate Hitler and Tojo and company proved a poignant trial for those born in the United States of Japanese extraction, the great majority of whom, more than anything else, passionately yearned for acceptance.

Pearl Harbor thrust a rude social and political awakening upon this isolated minority, a prelude to more intense experiences. Although imprisoned in "relocation" camps and their loyalty suspected, they maintained a conspicuous absence of bitterness. Paralyzed by fear, many apparently regarded themselves as fortunate. Others may have been embittered by the injustice of indiscriminate evacuation, but these few were not prepared to meet the grave problems involving the violation of constitutional principles by a government which denied them their liberty, their homes, and their occupations. The best Americans, furthermore, overwhelmingly — 95 percent of them —shrugged off responsibility. Sorrow and terror, these are the side lights of war — *c'est la guerre.*

Although the first volunteers of Japanese ancestry for military service were snubbed by the United States Army, the more rabid flagwavers persistently petitioned for an opportunity to prove their loyalty. The utilization of this available manpower provided a knotty problem for Uncle Sam. As one thoughtful gen-

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GEORGE YAMADA, *who authored "The Predatory White Man" in the January* 1952 CRISIS, *now lives in Mexico City, Mexico.*

Although GO FOR BROKE *was produced by MGM in May* 1951, *the author feels that his basic premise bears restating.*

eral proclaimed, a Jap is a Jap. The Army finally assigned them to a special unit, the 442nd regimental combat team. After basic training, this segregated outfit was sent into the Italian theater; it later fought on other European fronts.

REGIONAL NISEI

The "four four two," numbering 10,000 enlisted men and officers, embraced two regional Nisei (second generation) groups: the Hawaiians and Mainlanders. Contrary to the blurbs, every member of this outfit was not a "volunteer." If a majority were, the non-volunteers confined in "relocation centers" — who gave proper answers to an insinuating loyalty questionnaire — were confronted with the choice of *volunteer or be drafted,* while those who resented the questionnaire were segregated in Tule Lake.

More than 5,000 of the latter group were expatriated despite their profound acculturation to American values and ideology. This was the fruit of bitterness — and a Fascist policy. Not a few Mainlanders volunteered to avoid the boredom of "relocation centers."

Although the military vulnerability of Hawaii was greater than that of the continental Pacific Coast, the Island Nisei were not restricted in liberty as were residents of Japanese descent in the state of California, Oregon, and Washington. Embracing a majority of the Territory's racially varied population, the Hawaiian Japanese, called "Buddhaheads," were incorporated into her socio-economic mainstream. A "Buddhahead" had not experienced racial tensions prior to his bivouac in the United States Army.

The valor of this highly decorated military unit may have won begrudging attention if not respect from erstwhile detractors, but whether this would suffice to vindicate their rabid apologists is questionable. If the Nisei wanted to manifest his loyalty by sustaining heavy casualties, this was the way. An unusually high percentage of the 442 were slaughtered in the Italian campaign.

GLAMOROUS FORMULA

The Hollywood version of the exploits of the brave 442 has come to the screen in *Go For Broke.* If the documentation is an endeavor to harmonize racial discord, *Go For Broke* is a dismal failure, despite its glamorous formula for military glory. If one is reluctant to quarrel with the Nisei warriors who as good soldiers did as they were told, and died, he must challenge the basic premises of the script and direction. The realization of *Go For Broke* does not accord with the credulous hopes of its apologists. While the picture may ruffle the traditional racial smugness of some obtuse white Americans, the contradictions inherent in the premises of the film itself are distressing. To accept racial stereotypes and clichés as means to convert white supremacists is not paradoxical; it is contradiction. The concept of white supremacy is woven into the narrative of the production.

The conversion of Van Johnson from bigot to a good fellow lacks sincerity; more than anything, feeling and pathos. A reluctant officer as-

signed to the 442, his transformation is climaxed with the rescue of a besieged Texas battalion in which the 442 performed a major role. The Texan is always amorous with the Italian lasses, but the almond-eyed GI is apparently a stoical Oriental unpreoccupied with such peccadilloes. This doesn't fit the facts. It remains that if any swarthy soldier were screened in his amours with a fair-skinned *signorina,* it might jar, if not antagonize, squeamish white Americans who prate about exclusive democracy. To this writer's knowledge, more than one *signorina* chose a 442 soldier. Some witnesses of this movie may also ponder why the 442 suffered such high casualties.

OBSEQUIOUS CONFORMIST

Ironically, the Nisei is not a 100 percent American — he is a 200 percent American. By virtue of his cultural tradition, solidarity is his highest social value. The Nisei has collectively compensated by being an obsequious conformist. Politically conservative, if not reactionary, he is a timorous sycophant of the political and cultural *status in quo.*

A racial or cultural minority seeking to ameliorate its plight by expedient acceptance of popular stereotypes is short in vision, if not in courage. A minority will sooner win freedom from second-class status by rejecting their portrayal as menials lacking moral freedom and dignity. Whatever may be said of Paul Robeson, he declined the role of flunky; he firmly refused to be typed in a servile capacity, one whose antics, mannerisms or speech supply diversion to the play.

It is not pleasant to say this — that *Go For Broke* is Uncle Tom. It is a stereotyped production that disparages human dignity, a pathetic reflection of sycophancy. Neither popular hysteria nor intense passion justify this price — any price — for a spurious honor. *Go For Broke* is a distinguished example of chauvinism.

This is not to depreciate the critical plight of minorities faced with hostility. The answer to the crisis is as radical as it is exacting and unpopular. It was stated by Milton Mayer: Minorities must fight for the rights of other minorities; lastly for themselves. This is no easy formula, but it is potent — and dignified.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

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TAKES OUT LIFE MEMBERSHIP—*D. J. Travis (seated center), representing the D. J. Travis Realty Company of Chicago, Ill., gives a* $500 *certified check to George N. Leighton, Chicago branch president, as Mrs. Beatrice Steele, president of the NAACP Women's Auxiliary, looks on. Standing from left, Bernard Brown, assistant field secretary and director of the* 1952 *branch membership campaign; Mrs. Jewel Rogers, branch secretary; and M. T. Blanton, member of the branch finance committee.*

■ How crafty Roque used his revaluation to get himself a new master

The Crafty Slave

By Irene Diggs

A HISTORY of the Negro in colonial Rio de la Plata would be incomplete without the story of mulatto Roque, twenty-three-year old slave of the Convent Merced in Tucuman. Dissatisfied with his owner, Roque, as was the custom, solicited a bill of sale that he might change masters. There was nothing unusual about wishing to change masters. But it was extraordinary that Roque did not feel that a bill of sale asking three hundred pesos for him would release him from the convent in the near future. After all who was worth three hundred pesos? He protested to the governor modestly and with humility, but firmly. He contended that the priests had erred in evaluating him and furthermore his evaluation constituted a fraud. With malice aforethought had not his flaws and defects been concealed? In justice to his buyer he was requesting a re-valuation!

Don Francisco Ugarte, Governor of Túcuman, ordered the prefect "in justice to place on the bill of sale for Slave Roque his defects and flaws in order to prevent fraud." There was resistance. The Fathers declared they would neither put defects on the bill of sale nor name new appraisers. Persons in the neighborhood and community began to take sides. The Fathers were persistent in their insistence. Would the governor make the priests a demonstration of his authority?

Don Fermin Molina, counsel and defender for the poor, agreed with the governor that the price of the slave should be reduced. Was not the owner willing to sell the slave? Would not an excessive price place restriction upon the liberty of a slave in this part of the world? A re-valuation, at least, was indicated.

Finally assessors were appointed to re-examine in greater detail "the piece to be sold" and to consider the possibility of a reduction in price. The appraisers agreed that the slave was somewhat insubordinate and rebellious, that Roque had an *incición* in one of his eyes but it was not of great importance. Also taking into

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consideration qualities which were ignored when Roque was first examined and the appraisers were not under oath, it now appeared that the legitimate value of Roque was two hundred and sixty pesos.

Would Roque be content now that the small injury to his eye and his rebellious temperament had been considered defects sufficiently important to reduce the price to be demanded for him? No, who would pay two hundred and sixty dollars for Roque? In a new written petition Roque declared he was worth much less and in order to aggravate the defect of insubordination he accused the appraisers of partiality and friendship with the Fathers. Were they not the same persons who had appraised him the first time? Roque demanded different, impartial assessors and appraisal in the presence of his counsel.

SEEMING INSOLENCE

In spite of the seeming insolence of Roque, Governor Ugarte ordered that new and impartial appraisers for Roque be named. The Fathers were furious. They had submitted to a second evaluation but they would not consent to a third. Now the priests were suspicious of the counsel for Roque. Slave Roque was no longer under the jurisdiction of the Fathers. Roque was now living in the governor's palace. The Fathers not only demanded the return of slave Roque but reimbursement for each day spent in the mansion of the governor. Was it not irregular for the judge in the case to be in possession and making use of the property of the defendant?

The May fiestas passed before the governor answered the angry demand from the convent. After reading the demand, counsel for Roque petitioned that a surgeon re-examine Roque's eye. Times were changing. Counsel for the slave argued in terms of individual worth and dignity, the respect due a man. Heretofore slaves had been considered commercial property. The *Gaceta Ministerial* of Túcuman advocated that traffic in men should be suppressed since it could not be done away completely once and for always.

When the governor answered the convent he called attention to the irregular conduct of the Fathers, the frequent complaints of their slaves, and refused to return Roque to the convent. The Fathers petitioned Mayor Diego de Araoz to protect the person of Roque by placing him in the "royal" jail. The mayor replied that a slave, who had not committed a crime and had not been accorded "due process of law," should not be placed in jail merely for safekeeping. At the same time a surgeon was ordered to examine the eye of Roque, who was now in the possession of Fermin Molina, his counsel. The physician reported that Roque's eyesight was impaired. Unfortunately research has failed to disclose how this case, which probably ended in a private settlement, was concluded.

Had Roque, perhaps without knowing it, been fighting for a new concept of individual worth and dignity, of justice and . . . ? (See: *Revista de letras y ciencias sociales de Túcuman,* junio de 1905; Lanuza, José Luis, *Morenada,* Buenos Aires, 1946.)

■ According to this author, interracial campus romances do not always meet with official approval

Interracial Romances on the Campus

By Lloyd Taylor

INTERRACIAL romance is looked upon with disapproval on many college campuses as in many areas of American life. This attitude is least expected at colleges where scientific judgment is considered the approach to human understanding rather than prejudiced thinking.

Even at the so-called more liberal colleges interracial romance is frowned upon. The president of Earlham College, a Quaker institution, who was former head of Fisk University ,ousted white senior Robert McAllester, following announcement of his intended marriage to a colored coed, Grace Cunningham. He said that the "college has regulations against such impetuous things."

At Ohio State University a few years ago many students knew that one of the reasons why a white coed did not return to school was that she could not "stomach" any more warnings from officials about her frequent dating of a Negro student.

Several Ohio State students, who were color-blind in their dating, were known to have been "called upon the carpet" by the dean of women or other officials. A few students at Youngstown College in Ohio have suffered similar experiences.

Yet since the advent of an interracial fraternity, Beta Sigma Tau, at Ohio State, interracial dating has gained more social acceptance there.

Because of the attitude against interracial dating at most northern colleges, mixed couples often date each other off the campus to avoid discovery.

There are some centers of learning such as the Universities of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Illinois, New York and Brandeis, and Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, where interracial romances receive little or no official discouragement.

When a mixed couple at the Uni-

LLOYD TAYLOR, *who now lives in Baltimore, Maryland, was one of the founders of the NAACP college chapter at Ohio State University.*

versity of Minnesota announced their coming marriage, the two were given best wishes and feted at parties by numerous students. Even married interracial couples are accepted socially at this university.

NEGROES CAUTIOUS

A white University of Wisconsin coed, who received her colored sweetheart at home regularly with her mother's approval, rode with him freely about the campus without fear of being ostracized.

It is safe to estimate that fewer than four per cent of an university body go in for interracial dating or are accidentally drawn into it. Most Negroes are quite cautious about getting involved romantically with white students as are the majority of white students with Negroes. Usually the white girl or boy must display an interest before the Negro loses his caution.

At colleges with few Negroes, students sometimes feel that dating interracially is wiser than going without dates if a well-rounded college life is desired.

A study of interracial romances reveals that students who date interracially are generally mature mentally and emotionally and use logic in their appraisal of others. Highly accomplished Negro students, whom whites are more attracted to, date interracially more often than Negroes who are not. The colored athlete, honor or talented student, who generally is easily accepted by whites, usually is less hesitant about interracial dating.

The white student who does so sometimes has been liberal from childhood or has achieved personal freedom from racial taboos through a later liberal experience. Often he or she has come from a home where the parents stress Christian or democratic ways of life. McAllester, who married Miss Cunningham, like his wife, is a Quaker with parents of Quaker faith who approved of the marriage.

REAL CHRISTIAN

A Radcliffe College coed warmly received a colored lad into her home on several occasions. As the valedictorian of her high school class, the girl, also an ex-beauty queen, had used "brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God" as the keynote of her graduation speech. Her parents, sincere Presbyterians, had impressed upon her the full meaning of the words.

When parents do not approve of such courtships or marriages, sometimes tragedies result. A Philadelphian frantically objected to his daughter being courted by a Negro at Philadelphia's Temple University. The father's scoldings of his daughter and threats against her suitor could not break up the romance. Becoming ill because of worry about his daughter, he subsequently lost his business. The couple's romance later hit the rocks.

In contrast, the Ohio State coed, who left school because of non-acceptance of her interracial romance, married her college sweetheart with her parents' blessings. The couple and parents are still happy about the union.

Many students agree that college officials should not object to inter-

(*Continued on page* 64)

CHARLES RILEY, *talented young tenor, who sang at the Dr. Louis T. Wright memorial meeting on January 4 held under NAACP auspices at Mt. Olivet Baptist church, New York City.*

■ Why whites and Negroes must join hands in their fight on segregation

Sacramento's Fight For Integration in Public Housing

By William Mayer

THERE are things all five executive members of Sacramento's Committee against Segregation in Public Housing remember about that meeting on January 3, 1952, with the City Manager. One of the most vivid is a recollection of him reaching past a white woman to offer his hand to a Negro.

Very likely City Manager Bartley W. Cavanaugh also remembers a couple of things about that meeting. It is hardly probable he has forgotten how attorney Nathaniel S. Colley just stood there, his arms at his sides, and how he, Sacramento's executive officer, was obliged to take a half-step backward and greet Myra West.

That was the way it started, and later Miss West commented about it: "I don't know whether his discourtesy was supposed to prove the City Manager had nothing against Negroes, but it certainly seemed to show he had something against me."

If there was any doubt of that—any notion that he merely had not noticed the striking blonde who looked like, and had been, a professional entertainer — Cavanaugh very soon erased it.

He showed his resentment in questions that were really statements.

"You live outside the city, don't you, Miss West?"

She did. Carmichael.

"That's fifteen miles out of town. More than fifteen miles from the River Oaks project. Why are you concerned about what we are going to do there?"

"I don't approve of segregation."

"But you live in Carmichael."

"I don't approve of segregation in Mississippi either."

Cavanaugh's lips curled skeptically, as if he had his own ideas about why Myra West was there, and he turned away from her abruptly and

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WILLIAM MAYER *writes that he is "a white man much concerned about the need for integration." He is a Sacramento newspaperman, who was active in the segregation fight he describes in this article, and a member of the Sacramento branch of the NAACP.*

began to talk to the others. Instantly his manner became more affable. To the colored members he was politeness itself.

Personally, he said, he wanted it known that he did not believe in racial segregation, and if he could do anything to wipe it out, he would. But the fact was that the committee had come to the wrong place; influence he might have; power was something else.

The housing projects, it seems, were built and administered by a "duly-constituted Authority," a group of five commissioners, a body which had "pretty complete autonomy." Its members, mostly real estate men, were appointed by the City Council, but they ran the show themselves. Unless they did something "absolutely illegal"—like stealing the rent—the council stayed out of the housing business.

But that, Cavanaugh observed, should not make the committee unhappy.

"They're all reasonable and enlightened people," he said. "I think they'll be glad to hear what you've got to say." And then, after a glance at Miss West, he added what seemed to be a careless afterthought: "I'd like to see all the fellows get together and talk this thing out."

"Fellows?" Colley repeated.

The Housing Authority had no female commissioners. Did the word "fellows" mean Miss West was not wanted? Cavanaugh, accidentally or otherwise, drove the barb a little deeper.

"I mean," he said, "the fellows on the commission and those on your committee."

Myra West said afterward she felt she was particularly disturbing to Cavanaugh in the housing conflict partly because she was a woman and partly because he had the notion she was the "agitator."

SEGREGATION WRONG

She was the only white member there that day. There were more of them, but Cavanaugh didn't know that; and anyway, none was giving time like Miss West. Many members were convinced the idea was to shuttle the Negroes off into a corner, leave them fighting alone, and try to buy them away from the integration principle with the sop of a few additional houses.

Afterwards the Authority did increase the number of units for Negroes; and then, when the committee still clamored against the color lines at River Oaks, the officials looked amazed.

"But your people have more living quarters. That's what you were after, isn't it?"

Miss West was there to say no, and the bitterness toward her did not thin out. Nor did the curiosity about her. They could believe anything, apparently, but the truth: That she was in it because she thought segregation was wrong.

For the committee, at this point, Cavanaugh's attitude became a guide to strategy. It did what he didn't like. If the city manager snorted at the mention of white people with the group, then that must be good. It must be important to have a mixed organization. So, without anybody

ever spelling this out, it became a kind of tenet; and those who engage in similar campaigns elsewhere would do well to take note. It was good strategy.

Throughout the fight the presence of the white members, more than anything else, seemed to embarrass the "duly-constituted authorities." And there were many more white members later on. The committee saw to that.

But why, exactly, did they want a jim-crow committee? Probably the Reverend Dr. L. Sylvester Odom, then NAACP branch president, analyzed it, in an earlier statement, about as well as can be. "What," Dr. Odom asked, "are the big arguments against integration, anyway?"

"Often our enemies will readily admit," he said, "that the law favors our cause, and then they will insist that it is unwise to invoke that law. They will tell you if a Negro does that, he is likely to turn the white community against his people.

"Well, what happens to that argument when white men and women are themselves fighting against segregation? We need to join hands with our friends."

Dr. Odom made that observation in November, 1951, B.C. — before Cavanaugh, that is.

SEGREGATION HIDDEN

Until two weeks earlier most of the branch members had never suspected there was any segregation in Sacramento's public housing. Colley, the branch's attorney as well as its vice-president, brought the information to them, first notifying the NAACP housing committee, and then asking for authorization to do something about it.

The first move was to go, on November 20, to the Housing Authority's executive director, Albert H. Becker. This was branch action. It was done by the housing committee, headed by Clarence Bell, and without outside help. But the leadership which was to call the plays for the next six months was established even then. Colley was in the fight. So was Myra West, who had joined the branch in the spring, after hearing Franklin H. Williams, the Association's west coast director, deliver a speech at Sacramento's Unitarian church.

"We know," Miss West told Becker, "that there is racial segregation in, for instance, the New Helvetia project." And when he looked blank, she went on: "You have 310 units there, sixteen of them assigned to Negroes, and all the Negroes are in two buildings by themselves."

"That is correct."

"Well, you're breaking the law."

Becker said he didn't know anything about that. Nobody had ever complained before. The thing for the committee to do was to go to the commissioners—most of them had businesses around town and they were all easy to talk to—and ask them about it.

"They make the policies," he observed. "I only carry them out."

So the commissioners were approached one by one, and like Becker, what they said, in effect, was that all this about segregation was new to them; they'd think about it and decide in time what, if any-

thing, ought to be done. They also said there should be a meeting on the question and ordered Becker to arrange one—a "special" session—and to notify the committee when it would be coming up. The members, incidentally, are still waiting for the notice.

But if this hedging was expected to discourage anybody, the strategy miscarried. The Authority had a regular meeting scheduled for December 18, a week before Christmas, and in the meantime the branch members were too busy even to be impatient. They took Dr. Odom's advice. They called on others who might be disturbed about a public policy of segregation. In about two weeks some twenty Negro and white organizations (churches, political groups, charities, labor unions) had elected delegates and authorized them to back the NAACP in all its demands before the Housing Authority. This eventually became the Sacramento Committee against Segregation in Public Housing, which visited Cavanaugh. Myra West was its chairman.

Meetings of the Board of Commissioners are usually about as exciting as a mud pie display, but on December 18, 1951, the session had all the surging delirium of the Rose Bowl. The NAACP housing committee, flanked by delegates from most of its allied organizations, told the commissioners it was time for a change. "Illegal" and "unconstitutional" were the words Myra West flung at them. "Morally wrong!" cried Dr. Odom. Franklin Williams hinted that, if the segregation policy were not erased voluntarily, it could be wiped out by court order.

COMMISSIONERS COURTEOUS

The commissioners, especially the real estate men, were courteous to the point of solicitude. It seemed, they said, that the wrong impression had got out. Persecution was not the idea at all. The last thing they wanted to do was to make people unhappy. If different racial groups had been assigned to separate areas, it was with the thought that people were more comfortable among "their own kind."

"We have no stated policy on this thing," Chairman W. P. Wright, a real estate subdivider, told the committee. "But rest assured we'll discuss your request, and before any families are placed in the River Oaks project, Miss West will be advised of our decision."

"You can notify her by mail," Colley suggested.

"Yes. We'll send her a letter."

That was on the morning of December 18. A week passed and not a thing happened. On December 26, Miss West called Becker and asked if there had been a decision. It developed that Wright and his pals had "kicked the thing around a while" that afternoon and decided not to make any policy changes.

"And are you going to send me a letter to that effect?" Miss West asked.

"I was instructed not to send you any letter."

"But there was a public promise."

"The commissioners don't want to put anything in writing."

But "something in writing" was

just what the committee, and of course Colley, in particular, had been after. Miss West pressed for details. Becker replied, without trying to suppress his hostility, that he had nothing to say. Obviously something had happened. The commission's arrogance was showing.

"If we can't work this thing out amicably," Miss West reminded, "it can always be taken into court."

Becker laughed. "Look here," he snapped. "There isn't anything you can do in court. You can't get anywhere. Legally you people haven't a leg to stand on."

So that was it. Somebody had talked to a lawyer, or maybe a judge, and the commissioners thought that as long as there was nothing on paper, they were insulated.

"I think you'll find," Miss West said, "that you've had some very bad advice."

Becker retorted he thought *she* would find it was too late now to try to change anything. A lot of tenants already had been assigned to the River Oaks project and in five more days they would move in.

"And by the way, Miss West," he added, "just what is your personal interest in this thing?"

COMMITTEE ORGANIZED

Three days later in St. Andrews A.M.E. church, despite the California winter rain roaring on the auto tops outside, representatives of eighteen organizations gathered and formed the Committee against Segregation in Public Housing. It would stay in business, they all vowed, until the fight was won.

Colley was appointed head of the legal board. The big question on every mind was, of course, what might be expected of the courts.

The committee's chances, he thought, were good. But litigation was likely to be costly. It meant not just a trial, which would be expensive enough, but one or more appeals to higher courts no matter how the verdict turned out.

"A suit," Colley recommended, "should be your last resort."

The delegates found this argument most persuasive and promptly dropped litigation to the bottom of the list. They voted, instead, to fatten the pressure on the Housing Authority with all the community support they could pull.

During the next few weeks Myra West and Virna Canson, who had been elected secretary, and a few other committee members toiled every day and hours every night to move this program.

They wrote an outline of the fight up to that point and sent it to all organizations that might take umbrage at the Authority's policies. "Get resolutions approved," they urged, "and send copies to the Housing Commission and the newspapers." They went to all the public officials and civic leaders they could think of and asked for quotable statements against segregation. They presented a tentative resolution to the City Council for endorsement, and that, of course, was the time they were led into Cavanaugh's office and the City Manager was slow to shake Myra West's hand.

Newspaper publishers were approached. The committee didn't get any enthusiastically favorable edi-

torials in the press, but it did get unbiassed news stories and some real space. Trade unions were urged—with only minor and occasional successes, incidentally, in this American Federation of Labor town—to get into the campaign. A fund-raising drive was started.

None of these things seemed to help. The response was impressive, but the commissioners, apparently, were not impressed.

By January 20, 1952, two months after the first visit to Becker, the committee seemed to have done nothing but stir a lot of dust and shake a lot of air. Five or six days earlier Cavanaugh had called and promised a decision by January 18. If it did not come then, he said, he would do something himself; he would, for one thing, meet with the committee on January 21.

BUCK PASSING

The commission made no decision by January 18 and the meeting with the city manager never developed. There had been two months of stalling, buck passing and broken promises.

In the meantime, of 400 units that would one day be the River Oaks Housing Project, 100 already had been rented, sixteen of them to segregated Negroes. By February another 114 units would be ready, and it was clear the "black" and "white" areas would be enlarged. Unless something were done fast, the good commissioners would fill all the apartments, and then it might, as Becker and the others seemed to hope, be in fact too late.

On January 22 the committee met and told Colley to take the Housing Authority to court. The members felt the time had come to turn the program of action upside down.

If any proof were needed, there was a spectacular flash the next day. Becker had "wonderful news." Fifty-six of the 114 units that were to be ready February 1 would go to Negroes. That would mean, he pointed out, that they would have eighteen per cent of the entire 400. The law, turning on local population figures, required only 13.7 per cent for Negroes.

Here was the commissioner's answer at last—a fat bribe.

And with that, obviously, all the problems were expected to evaporate. The Negroes were supposed to lose interest in the segregation issue, the committee would dissolve, and Myra West would be left desolate and frustrated—a leader of a cause without any followers.

Immediately Colley said: "We have to jump fast. If all these people move in before we get into court, we might find that the judge will be reluctant to disturb an apparently satisfactory arrangement."

That was on a Wednesday. Five days later Colley, Miss West, Mrs. Canson and three plaintiffs who were to move into River Oaks units on February 4 got together in the lawyer's office. And so was born the case of "Willie Franklin, Marion Reynolds, Norma Johnson, on behalf of themselves and others similarly situated, versus Housing Authority of the City of Sacramento, a public corporation; the City of Sacramento, a municipal corporation," etc., etc.

The complaint pointed out that Franklin, Reynolds and Mrs. Johnson were assigned to special buildings in a single area restricted to Negroes. "Plaintiffs," it stated, "are excluded from units . . . in the other areas of said project, while members of all other ethnic groups are indiscriminately assigned throughout such other areas." And elsewhere: "Defendants threaten to deny Plaintiffs admission to said project unless Plaintiffs consent to be segregated therein solely because of their race or color."

POLICY ATTACKED

This policy was attacked not only because it meant Negroes were "humiliated and ostracized" but because it is "contrary to the form and effect of the Charter of the United Nations, the Constitution of the United States, Section 1978 of the United States Code, the Constitution and public policy of the State of California, and the National Housing Act of 1937 and 1949."

Mrs. Johnson and the two men signed the complaint and right away Colley got on the telephone and notified the Housing Authority's lawyer, William P. Dwyer, Jr. Dwyer sounded alarmed.

"Don't file it," he begged.

So it began to look as if there might be no suit after all. Maybe getting this close would load the commission with the last, back-breaking wisp of pressure.

Dwyer and Colley and Becker met for lunch and agreed to try to stay out of court. An emergency meeting of the Authority would be called. Dwyer would explain how things were going; that the law was all against segregation. He would appeal personally for a vote to wipe it out.

"Give us a little time—a day or two," he urged.

The next night the committee met and decided to wait and see what the commissioners would do. That was the way Colley wanted it. If there were another betrayal, the executive board could always order him to file.

Dwyer called the following afternoon. It was all settled, he said. Good sense had won out. The commission had just voted to integrate the new tenants in River Oaks.

All the committee members relaxed—until they read the afternoon paper. Becker, they saw, was quoted as saying the Authority would "continue" its policy of integration.

Instantly everybody was suspicious. The noisy "triumph of good sense was beginning to look like just another hoodwink. Was the commission trying to stall, Mrs. Canson asked, until all the Negro tenants were moved in? How much time was left?

It was already January 31. In four days the "black belt" would be firmly established at River Oaks, and between tomorrow and then a weekend would intervene and the courts would be closed.

The committee had exactly twenty-four hours.

ORDER AMENDED

On Friday Colley got a Superior Court judge to sign an order keeping the Authority from moving any more tenants into the project until the case for integration could be argued.

Within an hour Dwyer was pleading for moderation. What, he asked, about the people who were to move in on Monday? They had arranged to have their furniture hauled. In most cases they could not stay where they were because the places had been rented to others. If the injunction were enforced, it would work a hardship on them.

So the order was amended. It let the tenants move into segregated units, but without prejudice to the plaintiffs' case; meaning the judge would decide everything just as if the houses were vacant.

As it turned out, the judge had nothing to decide. The Housing Authority had no appetite for a court fight. They had other ways of doing things.

Dwyer called and promised a "consent" judgment. Negro families would be allowed to move into other units, if any could be found who wanted to, and whites would take their places. The commissioners were gambling on the inertia of the human animal.

But Dwyer promised a "good faith" effort, and the committee leaders were confident the Negro tenants wouldn't hesitate to trade their momentary comfort for integration.

Eventually (and it took a long time; until March 31, in fact) the last paper was filed: A stipulation that sixteen Negro families could move from segregated units to others in the still-unfinished ninety-apartment group "on a basis of racial integration." Most of the document was sweet music to the delegates from the YWCA, the Association of Social Workers, and the others in the committee; but there were a couple of Housing Commission specials in it too: For instance, that "the administrative details involved in the transfer of said families shall be left to the discretion of said defendants"; and also, "any cost or expense incidental to the transfer of said families shall not be the responsibility of said defendants."

What kind of integration would it be, with Becker making the assignments? And as for the cost—whose fault was it that the tenants were in the wrong houses?

During the next few weeks the delegates found out what, in the mind of a real estate man, was meant by a "good faith effort." They asked to borrow one of the Authority's trucks (it was known that there were at least two) and were told the commission did not maintain any. The tenants who volunteered to move had trouble getting their keys to the new units. And when, on April 20, all the moving was over, and paid for by the committee, it turned out that Negro families had been assigned homes near other Negro families. They were still in segregated knots.

As Elmo McWilliams, one of the tenants, said, "This isn't what I thought of as integration."

MEXICANS "CAUCASIANS"

Another tenant said the Negroes were not being moved next door to white families, but Mexicans, Chinese, and Japanese. And there were no "Caucasians" placed in the homes

(*Continued on page 65*)

Editorials

SUPREME COURT AND SEGREGATION

THE United States Supreme Court has already delivered powerful blows against racial segregation. Today the Court is in a position to render a decision as revolutionary as was President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation and adoption of the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments. What the Court must now decide is whether the four states of Delaware, Virginia, South Carolina, and Kansas (including the District of Columbia) are violating the Constitution by maintaining separate schools for Negroes. If the Court rules that segregation is unconstitutional, it upsets not only public school segregation in other states, but also knocks out the props from under the whole segregation structure.

Outlawing of segregation goes to the very heart of Negro second-class citizenship, and attacking the southern public school strikes at its very vitals. The public schools are the great unifying force in American life. They touch the life of every citizen and help to make the American people one. But in states with segregated systems the public schools becomes divisive rather than unifying factors. They destroy mutual understanding, create intolerance and bigotry, deny opportunity for the development of talent, and cripple the emotions and personalities not only of Negro children, but white children as well. In the whites they breed conceit and racial insolence; in the Negro, a feeling of inferiority.

This is why the NAACP argued that equal school facilities do not meet the issue. Equality of physical equipment is no substitute for equality of treatment and acceptance by one's fellow citizens.

America must face up to the realities of today. We are the leaders of the Free World, we pose as a great democratic people, but we cannot continue to do so effectively so long as we have legal segregation in a single one of the forty-eight states.

DEBIT AND CREDIT 1952

The American Negro in account with the year 1952:

Debit

Beating of Rev. Amos Carnegie of Washington, D. C., on a Georgia bus
Constitutional lawyer John W. Davis
Governor James Byrnes of South Carolina
Governor Herman Talmadge of Georgia

Maintenance of Rule #22, permitting filibusters
Segregation statutes in 17 southern states
Continued segregation in Washington, capital of the Free World
Maintenance of a jim-crow army, despite partial integration
Vote of the trustees of the University of the South in Sewanee, Tenn., against admission of Negroes to their school of theology
Police brutality in Detroit, Michigan
Los Angeles, California, terrorist bombing before Negro homes
Bombing of the home of Dr. U. F. Bass in Cairo, Illinois
Race labeling of crime stories by the New York *Daily News* and *World-Telegram and Sun.*
Continued sanctioning of racial ghettos by the federal government
Dr. Henry E. Garrett head of the department of psychology at Columbia University
United States straddling on the Tunisian and Morrocan issues before UN

Credit

Appointment of Dr. C. Waldo Scott to the Newport News, Virginia, city school board
Election of Judge Harold Stevens of New York City to presidency of the local Catholic Interracial Council
The fully integrated three-million-dollar Flamingo Apartments in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
U. S. Supreme Court invalidation by a 6 to 3 decision of the 1946 agreement between the exclusively white Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the railroads which had the effect of dismissing Negro "train porters"
Abolition of racial restrictions on membership by the New York State Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias
Opening of the hitherto jim-crow public library in Austin, Texas, to Negroes
Abolition of segregation in the Ford Theater in Baltimore, Maryland
Mount Sinai Hospital's (Miami Beach, Florida) appointment of a Negro physician to its medical staff
Reopening of the National Theater in Washington, D. C., on a non-segregated basis
Detroit Housing Commission's voiding of its 1943 regulation enforcing segregation in public housing projects in the City of Detroit, Mich., under the guise of "maintaining of the racial characteristics of a neighborhood"
Admission of qualified Negro students to all departments of Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri
Albuquerque's (New Mexico) ordinance outlawing racial and religious discrimination in places of public accommodation
Admission of Negro students to the law and graduate schools of the University of Tennessee
5,290 Bachelors of Art
271 Masters of Art
14 Doctors of Philosophy
66 Doctors of Medicine
35 Doctors of Dental Surgery
7 Bachelors of Law

Looking and Listening . . .

RACE LABELING

WITH a few exceptions, New York City dailies have given up the slanderous practice of race labeling in crime stories. But one of the few which still clings to this practice is the *World-Telegram and Sun*. Last September 29, a group of prominent Harlem citizens addressed the following letter of protest to the editor of the *World-Telegram and Sun*:

During the past few weeks, the World-Telegram and Sun has committed a succession of violations of fair newspaper reporting by identifying persons according to race or color. It is especially offensive since the references have usually appeared in connection with revolting criminal acts.

We noted the first of these infractions as a regrettable, but possibly excusable error, attributable to careless reporting or editing. Our reaction changed to alarm and indignation when there were repeated occurrences. The peak was reached in the issue of Friday, September 19th, when four articles appeared, with as many as five references to Negroes and Puerto Ricans in front-page articles. The practice continues and has the appearance of a deliberate smear campaign.

The forceful attack upon criminal activities which your newspaper is conducting is laudable, but it is deplorable that it has been accompanied by such a devastating assault upon intergroup relations.

The tremendous strides which have been taken in recent years towards building better interfaith and intergroup relations in our city is a gratifying achievement. With few exceptions, the Metropolitan press has contributed greatly to this accomplishment. We earnestly hope that the editorial policy of the World Telegram-Sun will conserve and extend this objective.

On October 15, 1952, James E. Allen, one of the co-signers of the letter and a member of the New York branch of the NAACP, received this letter from executive editor Lee B. Wood:

We on the World-Telegram and Sun also are concerned about crime in this city, lack of a sufficient police force to make the streets safe and other related matters.

As a newspaper we intend to continue to bring to the attention of the public the facts about these and related conditions. It has been our policy to use racial designations where such information is a vital, integral, informative or interesting part of the news story. We make such designations in the case of good deeds as well as in the case of law violations.

To call it 'Violations of fair newspaper reporting by identifying persons according to race or color' raises the question as to who is setting himself or themselves up as a court of journalistic practices. I hesitate to believe that you and your co-signers are nominating yourselves for that job.

Crime is a matter of incident, not of our making. We are doing a report-

ing job and as a newspaper we feel it is our business and duty to present the facts to the public. No amount of suppression of crime news is going to eliminate or suppress crime itself.

At the same time that we have printed crime news we have published many articles of a laudable nature affecting the same races that are involved in crime news. . . .

Mr. Wood quibbles. He does not discuss the issue of race labeling in news stories at all, but hints that the signers of the letter want to suppress crime stories involving Negroes. Race labeling is vicious because it creates the illusion of a one-race crime wave and because it serves no useful purpose in apprehending a fugitive. It produces dislike and fear of Negroes, which seems to be the purpose of the race labelers. "Negro" is not a physical description of a person and is practically valueless for identification, since the term describes a proscribed rather than an ethnic group. We notice that Mr. Wood's paper omits race tags for Italians, Irish, Mexicans, English, etc.

SCHOOL SEGREGATION

A *CRISIS* reader sends us a long editorial from *The Danville Register* entitled "Segregation Faces Broad Attacks." The editorial is too long to quote in its entirety, but the editor's thesis is that Virginia must be prepared for "a reversal of the Supreme Court's 1896 opinion in the *Plessy v. Ferguson* case, out of Louisiana, in which the court held that 'separate but equal accommodations' does not constitute discrimination. It is this case upon which the whole system of separation or discrimination in the South and border states has been erected."

We quote two paragraphs from this editorial:

When the court strikes down the segregation statutes, Virginians will face financial as well as social problems of magnitude. Nearly every city and county in the Commonwealth [of Virginia] has underway a school construction program planned to serve its youth on a segregated basis. By restricting the localities to single schools for both races, some of the new structures will prove poorly located for the school population they must serve. . . .

The emphasis placed on ending segregation by the President . . . together with the all-out campaign of the NAACP and the forthcoming court decision, certainly is enough to suggest to all citizens that they need not be surprised by an overturning of the court's opinion which has stood for 56 years. Such a development no longer is a possibility; it has become a probability. It is something for which planning to meet the adjustments should be undertaken by the prudent citizen and the wise official.

FARMING SUCCESS

THIS success story comes from the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

An appetite for a piece of land and the gift of a calf from a white neighbor started Mr. and Mrs. Earl S. Milburn of Opelousas, Louisiana, on the road to farming success. From sharecroppers, the Milburns have become owners of 221 acres of land (they manage 700 acres more) and have a gross income of more than $21,000. All this has happened since 1934.

By 1935 they were renting instead of sharecropping, and that year they cleared enough to make the down-payment

on 48 acres that cost $1,800. Three years later they began looking for more land. In 1947, they bought 173 acres for $14,000, paying $5,000 down. In addition to their own 221 acres, they rent 60 more. Of this total acreage, 100 acres were in cotton last year, 73 in improved pastures, 45 in corn, 23 in sweetpotatoes, 5 in cucumbers, okra, and tomatoes, and the rest in woodland.

Adding up their gross income, the Milburns estimate $1,600 from cattle, $400 from hogs, $600 from vegetables, $3,500 from sweetpotatoes, and $15,000 from cotton, or a total of $21,000.

So well has Mr. Milburn managed his farm that a white absentee owner has hired him to manage his 700 acres on which were raised last year 125 acres of cotton, 40 acres of sweetpotatoes, 65 head of beef cattle, and 45 hogs. Thirteen tenant families assist in the production of the crops on both farms. Additional help is obtained from his own family of nine. One of his sons is away in college studying agriculture. Hand labor is supplemented by two tractors.

AFRICAN UNREST

LAST November about 25 organizations, at the NAACP's invitation, joined in a statement to the United States delegation to UN urging it to take a strong stand for removal of the evils existing in North and South Africa. Here are relevant paragraphs from that statement:

The United States clearly faces a whole series of critical policy decisions relating to events in various parts of Africa. The long list of African issues on the agenda of the Seventh Assembly of the United Nations and current events in Africa itself give plain warning that Africa is taking its own major place in the pattern of world crisis and conflict. We cannot ignore it. We cannot give it secondary place. We cannot surrender the great human issues involved to crudely-conceived considerations of expediency. We dare not act in a way that will shut off the United Nations as the last hope of millions of increasingly desperate Africans and thus drive them down the dark paths of violence and anarchy. . . .

Now it is precisely the Asian and Arab nations that have taken up the cause of Africans in the Assembly of the United Nations.

They have placed on the world agenda the complaints of Morrocans and Tunisians against the terms of French rule in those countries, where a situation of incipient armed conflict and armed repression already trembles on the brink of all-out war.

They have placed on the agenda the issue of the racist policies of the government of the Union of South Africa, where non-violent African resistance to these policies has already led to the imprisonment of more than 5,000 men and women, and where, increasingly, the non-violence struggle threatens to spill over into bloody violence. . . .

It would be vain to hope that these African issues can be minimized, turned aside, or somehow divorced from the mainstream of *American* world policy and action. Let us be clear on this point: whether we like it or not, whether it suits our convenience or not, whether it fits into our presently-conceived strategy and tactics in the world struggle or not, the African crisis is bound to unfold. It is bound to move from crisis to greater crisis, from two or three points on that great continent to six or ten or twenty. It is bound, unless the world reacts swiftly with wisdom and intelligence, to move from violence to greater violence, from uncertainties to irrevocable acts and decisions. . . .

There is, therefore, a heavy and awful responsibility on the United States in

these particular issues now before the Assembly of the United Nations. And we urge upon the U. S. delegation, and through it upon the government of the United States, a course of action which will identify our country with the hopes and feelings of millions of Africans and which will bring our Western friends and allies to a realization that their own best interests lie equally in such identification. . . .

ADDENDUM AFRICANA

BOTH the British and French governments, in anticipation of American criticism of their colonial policies in Kenya and North Africa, respectively, have prepared elaborate brochures and detailed press releases "illustrating what has been accomplished" in their colonies. One cannot, of course, deny the many improvements which Britain and France have brought to Kenya and the Maghreb, but it is equally true that British and French rule are incompatible with the best interests of the natives, their progress, and ultimate freedom.

The British Information Services in New York City have sent out releases on the "Huge Gold Coast Aluminum Project Planned," "Kenya: a Background Note," and "Britain's Colonial Policy and Record." The French cloak their propaganda in a beautifully printed and illustrated photo-offset job of 51 pages titled "Facts and Figures About French North Africa."

Bayard Rustin has a highly factual article on Prime Minister Kuame Nkrumah and the Convention Peoples Party (CPP) in the November 1952 issue of *Fellowship*, official organ of the Fellowship of Reconciliation. Mr. Rustin says that "The African leaders with whom I talked sincerely desire the assistance of liberal Americans, black or white, who have skills as teachers, social workers, doctors, engineers or agriculturalists. I discovered that food and clothing for the underprivileged would be welcomed; that there is an urgent need for books of all kinds and for laboratory equipment for scientific study in secondary schools."

In a short piece on "Jim Crow: A Problem in Diplomacy" (The Nation, November 8, 1952) Associated Negro Press Paris correspondent William A. Rutherford concludes that "The ambiguity of the State Department's 'line' about the American Negro is certainly harming the American honesty rating abroad. The evolution of the world's colonial peoples — all of them colored peoples — is changing the course of world affairs, and the United States is being held responsible for its actions just as much as is France, England, or any other colonial power. Americans may maintain that social change cannot be brought about by legislation, but the people of India, Iran, and other Asiatic countries know that it can be . . . Jim crow at home seems to have bankrupted our diplomatic resources even more than has a boiling Africa or Asia."

"AMERICAN LEFT"

THE November 1952 issue of *Esprit*, organ of socially radical French Catholics, is devoted to "the American left." Section four, on American Negroes, carries articles

by Walter White of the NAACP and the novelist William Gardner Smith, who now resides in Paris. Title of Mr. White's article is "From Slavery to Equality"; of Mr. Smith's, "An Irrepressible Force." *Esprit* was founded by the late Emmanuel Mounier, advocate of *Personalism.* Mounier's message is that peace on earth is hopeless until men are moved by good will. (*Manifeste au service du personnalisme,* 1936).

CHEZ JOSÉPHINE BAKER

LAST October Miss Josephine Baker delivered a series of lectures, three to be exact, in Buenos Aires, denouncing American race prejudice. Much of what Miss Baker said was true despite her exaggerations and distortions. But she made herself rather ridiculous with her uncritical enthusiasm for dictator Juan Perón and her references to Argentina as an enlightened "democracy."

To her Perón is a "sincere and understanding person," one who aspires for "liberty and justice," "an extraordinary man." Evita is "her sister," "an illustrious wife, untimely dead."

This is certainly strong praise of one of America's most ruthless *caudillos.*

Another thing to keep in mind is that Miss Baker's lectures could not have been delivered without Argentine government permission. And General Perón gave the O.K. because he could use Miss Baker as a pawn in his anti-American campaign. As the Argentine proverb has it: "She heated the water; the other guy drank the maté" (Calentar uno el agua, para que otro tome maté). The November 1952 issue of *Verdad,* a *peronista* magazine, has a colored-cover picture of Miss Baker with clenched fists under the heading: "We shall fight to the end." Before anyone takes Miss Baker seriously, he should read *Les Mémoires de Josephine Baker.*

DID YOU KNOW —

That Oliver La Farge expresses "great contempt for those Northerners who, in the South, ape the Southern point of view as if thereby they thought they could ally themselves with the aristocracy"?

Oliver La Forge, author and ethnologist, first won popular attention in 1929 with his Pulitzer prize novel of Navajo Indian Life, *Laughing Boy.* He devotes several pages of his autobiography, *Raw Material* (1945), to an examination of the American Negro problem.

★ ★ ★

That one of the most famous Negro interpreters and guides during the early years (1835-1837) of the Seminole war was "King" Cudjo?

Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront

FATE OF SEGREGATED SCHOOLS BEFORE U. S. SUPREME COURT

THE fate of segregated public schools in four states and in the District of Columbia is now in the hands of the nine black-robed justices of the United States Supreme Court who for three days (December 9-11) listened attentively to the arguments for and against abolition of the jim-crow pattern of education which is required in 17 states, prevails in the District of Columbia, and is permissive in four other states.

For a total of five hours the Court was urged to declare state-imposed segregation of the races in public schools a violation of the constitutional rights of Negro school children, whose learning opportunities and capacities are impaired, their attorneys pointed out, by legislative restriction upon their freedom to attend school with children of other races. Another five hours were devoted to the arguments of states' attorneys who upheld the right to classify children according to race for the purpose of admission to public schools.

Arrayed against the longstanding practice of segregation were the top lawyers of the NAACP headed by Thurgood Marshall, the Association's brilliant special counsel, and including Robert L. Carter and Jack Greenberg, assistant special counsel; Spottswood W. Robinson, III, southeast regional counsel; and Louis L. Redding of Wilmington, Del. Also George E. C. Hayes and James M. Nabrit, Jr., Washington attorneys retained by the Consolidated Parents League of the District of Columbia.

Opposing this battery of legal talent were the spokesmen for segregation, the representatives of the states of South Carolina, Virginia, Kansas, and Delaware; and of the District of Columbia. Chief among these was 79-year-old John W. Davis, the eminent constitutional lawyer and one-time Democratic candidate for president of the United States, retained by the State of South Carolina to argue for the continuance of segregation in that state's public schools.

Termed "an epic struggle of our times" by a Washington newspaper, the trial presented a dramatic contest between youth and age, with the young men of the NAACP battling for a new order in which racial distinctions are banned, and the older men of the opposition defending the southern "way of life" with its racial taboos. Sitting in judgment in this "battle of legal giants" were the justices of the Supreme Court, whose

frequent and penetrating questions indicated the careful attention with which they followed the arguments.

CARTER OPENS ATTACK

The NAACP's attack upon jim crow in education was opened Tuesday afternoon (December 9) when Mr. Carter rose to ask the court to reverse the lower court's decision upholding segregation in the public elementary schools of Topeka, Kansas. The NAACP attorney conceded the physical equality between the Negro and white schools of that city but argued that segregation repressed the aspirations of Negro children, instilled feelings of inferiority, and placed a ceiling on their ambitions, making it impossible for them to acquire an education equal to that available in a non-segregated school. As a result, they were retarded in their development and sustained certain psychological scars, he asserted, citing the testimony of expert witnesses in the case. The District Court, he pointed out, had agreed with the findings of the experts.

The state law under which they were segregated, Mr. Carter told the Court, set up "an unlawful and unreasonable classification" in violation of the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

FRANKFURTER QUIZZES LAWYERS

In response to an expression of concern by Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter that reversal would upset "longstanding practices and a large body of legal opinion and legislative action," Mr. Carter replied that the Supreme Court had never specifically ruled on the constitutionality of segregation in public education. He asked the Court to follow the course indicated by its decisions in the *Sweatt and McLaurin cases,* the first of which opened the University of Texas law school to Negro students and the second of which struck down segregation within the University of Oklahoma.

Throughout the hearing, Justice Frankfurter repeatedly indicated grave concern about the possible consequences of the abolition of segregation, sharply questioning counsel on both sides in each case. He was assured by Paul E. Wilson, assistant attorney-general for Kansas, who argued the case against Mr. Carter, that in Kansas "there would probably be no serious consequences," adding that some administrative adjustments would have to be made.

MARSHALL v. DAVIS

At the conclusion of the Kansas case came the contest over the widely-publicized South Carolina case, in which the NAACP's special

Wide World

CROWDS SEEK SEATS FOR SEGREGATION HEARING—*Nearly 350 persons line up in the U. S. Supreme Court building in Washington, D.C., December 9, 1952, seeking seats to hear arguments in cases involving segregation of Negro public-school pupils. Actually only 50 seats were available to the public.* BOTTOM: *Attorneys in the case, standing on the steps of the Supreme Court, are (from left) Howard Jenkins, Jr., James M. Nabrit, Spottswood Robinson III, Frank Reeves, Jack Greenberg, Thurgood Marshall, Louis Redding, U. S. Tate, George Haynes.*

counsel was pitted against one of the nation's leading constitutional lawyers, who had been retained to speak for South Carolina before the highest tribunal. Mr. Marshall took the floor to ask the court "not for substantial equality, not for equality of facilities, but rather for equal protection under the Fourteenth Amendment to which each citizen has a personal and present right."

The NAACP attorney attacked the contention of the segregationists that the abolition of jim crow is solely a legislative issue. "This Court," he told the justices, "has always asserted the federal rights to which citizens are entitled regardless of state statutes and constitutions. This is a prerogative which this Court has never abdicated to the states." He cited an 1823 decision involving the unlawful imprisonment of a free Negro in South Carolina. That decision held unconstitutional a state law providing for the jailing of free Negro seamen while in any South Carolina port.

Citing the testimony of an expert witness in the district court trial, Mr. Marshall said that there is no recognizable differences between Negro and white children as far as the educational process is concerned." Accordingly, he charged, "the racial classification of the children has no relevancy to the legislative objective of providing public education." Moreover, he said, South Carolina had made no attempt to prove the relevancy of the segregation provisions in its public education statutes.

DAVIS EXPRESSES FEARS

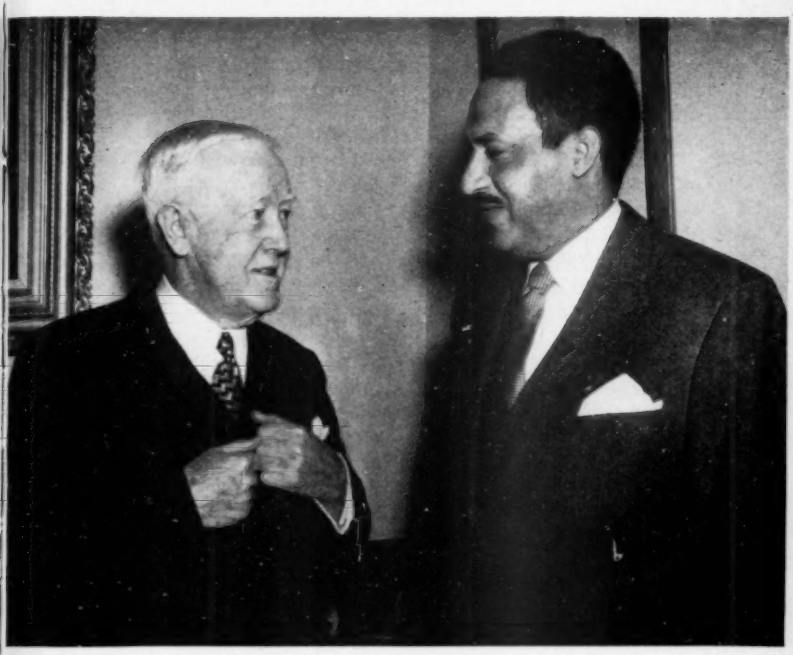
Mr. Davis in his defense of segregation said he could "not contemplate with any equanimity" the situation which would be created by ending segregation in South Carolina. The veteran lawyer recounted the steps taken in South Carolina to equalize Negro schools in accordance with the mandate of the District Court. He maintained that the state was acting in good faith for the good of all the people and pleaded with the Court to sustain the judgment of the lower court.

Although the record contained no refutation of the testimony of the NAACP's expert witnesses, Mr. Davis undertook to discount this testimony as of no scientific value. He cited the opinion of Dr. Frank Graham, former president of the University of North Carolina; and Hodding Carter, the Mississippi journalist; and read from an article by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois which he said indicated the advantage of separate schools for Negro children.

Mr. Davis' chief defense, however, was that this was a matter for legislative action rather than judicial decree.

THE VIRGINIA CASE

In his first appearance before the Supreme Court, Mr. Robinson presented the NAACP plea for reversal of the District Court decision



OPPONENTS IN SEGREGATION FIGHT—*John W. Davis (left), counsel for the State of South Carolina, and Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, talk before the December 9, 1952, hearing in Washington, D.C., before the U. S. Supreme Court in the public school segregation fight.*

upholding segregation in Virginia. He reviewed the case from its inception and asked the court to invalidate the Virginia statute and constitutional provisions which impose segregation. He cited the testimony of the expert witnesses who found that segregation inflicted mental injury upon Negro children and thereby retarded their development.

Opposing Mr. Robinson were T. Justin Moore, a Richmond attorney, and Virginia's attorney-general, white-thatched J. Linsday Almond. Mr. Moore, who apparently had difficulty in pronouncing the word "Negro," told the court that separation of the races is "the way of life" in Virginia and is "based on real reason" rather than on prejudice or caprice. He

said that Virginia is moving speedily to remedy existing inequalities and that the high school in Prince Edward county, at which the case originated, would be "fully equal" by next September.

In rebuttal, Mr Robinson pointed out that under the state's $60,000,000 equalization program, Negro children would receive only 79 cents for every dollar spent on white children. Thus, the schools would remain unequal. Moreover, he said physical equality in separate schools could not remain stable as changes would be made constantly.

Mr. Almond, although disavowing any threat, stated flatly that "Negro teachers will not be allowed to teach white children in Virginia should segregation be abolished."

DELAWARE SCHOOLS

In Delaware the State Supreme Court upheld a lower court decision ordering the admission of Negro pupils to a high school and a grade school on the ground that the Negro schools were unequal and the children were entitled to immediate relief. Fourteen Negro pupils now attend these previously all-white schools.

The state appealed from this decision, holding that the court did not allow any time to achieve equalization as in the South Carolina and Virginia cases. In argument before the Supreme Court this week, the children were represented by youthful Jack Greenberg and scholarly Louis L. Redding, NAACP attorneys. H. Albert Young, the silver-headed attorney-general of Delaware, represented the state.

Mr. Young based his appeal on the contention that the court was in error in ordering immediate admission of the Negro pupils. He maintained that the court order should have been limited to requiring equalization. Segregation, he said, is valid in Delaware and does not violate the Constitution.

Mr. Redding gave the historical background of race relations in Delaware, a state which, he said, never ratified the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. He quoted resolutions passed by the state legislature at that time, in which firm opposition was expressed to any attempts to bring about equality of the races. The intent of segregation in Delaware, he asserted, is to deny equality to Negroes.

In response to a question by Justice Frankfurter, Mr. Redding said that he was asking not only for affirmance of the state court's decision but also for a decision invalidating the state's segregation laws in public education.

Mr. Greenberg reviewed the two Delaware cases and cited the testimony of Dr. Frederic Wertham, the famous psychiatrist, who examined the children involved and concluded that their learning capacity was impaired because of compulsory segregation.

"TIME FOR CHANGE IN D. C."

Contending that there is no legal requirement for a dual school system in the District of Columbia, two of the capital city's leading lawyers, George E. C. Hayes and James Nabrit, Jr., argued the case against the segregation policies of the Washingtion School Board, of which Mr. Hayes was once a member.

Unlike the state cases, which were based primarily upon the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, the appeal from the District Court decision in the Washingtion case was based on the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment and on Article I, Section 9, Clause 3 of the Constitution, prohibiting bills of attainder. Also this case was sponsored by a local Washingtion group, the Consolidated Parents League.

Mr. Hayes admitted that there is an extensive body of congressional legislation which "assumes" separation of the races in the school system, but flatly declared that there is no such legislation making separation mandatory. "We maintain," he told the court, "that there is nothing in the law which compels the board of education to maintain a dual system."

In this case, Mr. Nabrit told the court, "we are not concerned with the over-sensitive areas of state and federal relationships. We are concerned only with the relationship of the federal government with its citizens. We contend that the federal government, that Congress, has no power to set up racial distinctions among citizens of this country."

The lawyers asked the Court for a re-interpretation of the school laws of the District of Columbia as not compelling segregation, for if not so construed, they asserted, the statutes would be in violation of the Constitution as bills of attainder.

Representing the District was Milton D. Korman, assistant corporation counsel, who reviewed the origin of the separate school system in Washington, cited the legislation passed by Congress, and contended that under this legislation the Board of Education was compelled to provide separate education for the District children.

Mr. Korman disavowed any constitutional issue whatsoever. After citing all the recent improvements in race relations in Washingtion, he said: "It seems that all my distinguished adversaries base their case on is a belief that it's time for a change."

In vigorous rebuttal, Mr. Nabrit told the Court that the changes cited by Mr. Korman should have an important bearing on the court's decision. "In 1952," he said, "the Negro cannot be considered anybody's burden, but rather a free citizen. He is now fighting in Korea in an integrated army along with white servicemen. All that he asks is that his children go to integrated schools along with the children of white comrades in Korea."

What the Branches Are Doing

Michigan: The DETROIT branch was fortunate in securing the financial aid of the Michigan conference of branches to support the statewide effort of the conference to inform NAACP members on the merits of the two re-apportionment proposals. More than 8,200 letters were mailed to members throughout the state during the drive.

The branch worked to get out the vote during the presidential elections, urging all citizens to qualify and vote. On October 16 and 23 the branch participated in a teamwork in industry project sponsored by the Shayder Brothers Company in Ecorse in cooperation with the Commission of Labor Management Organizations of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. The teamwork in industry project is a part of a larger program designed to encourage industrial democracy for all racial and religious groups.

Executive secretary Walter White was branch speaker on Sunday, November 20.

DR. ANNA BURRELL, *a member of the Buffalo, N. Y., NAACP branch is an associate professor at the New York State College for Teachers.*

Minnesota: The MINNESOTA branch reports progress in its membership drive, with a goal of 1,500 members. The branch also participated in the fifth annual conference on human relations, sponsored by the Mayor's Council on Human Relations. Branch orchids for November went to Carl T. Rowan, author, lecturer, and newspaperman. Mr. Rowan is a member of the executive committee of the branch.

New Mexico: First annual convention of the NEW MEXICO STATE CONFERENCE of branches

was held in Albuquerque November 8-9. Main address was delivered by Gloster B. Current, director of branches.

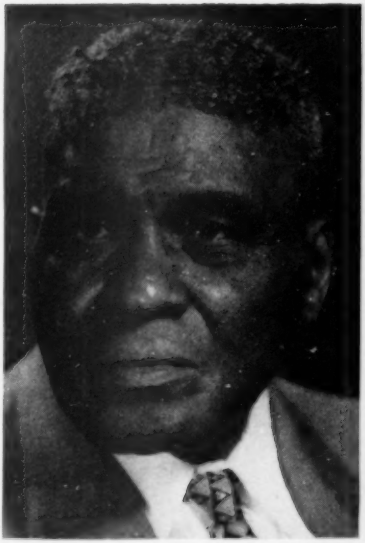
Purpose of the meeting was to organize the state program. About 150 branch presidents and secretaries attended, with workshops and group discussions a feature of the conference.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following: Affirmation of the anti-Communist resolution adopted by the 1950 Boston convention and clarified by the 1951 Atlanta conference; opposition to all forms of segregation and racial discrimination and intensification of the campaign to eliminate these undemocratic practices in New Mexico. The city of Albuquerque was commended for its forward move to eliminate discrimination in public accommodations, although the conference regretted this was an exception in the state.

The conference went on record also as favoring all methods that might be useful to achieve full integration of Negro teachers and students in the public schools, and reaffirmed its support of collective bargaining and democratic trade unionism. Adequate funds for the support of the state FEPC were also requested.

New York: In October the NEW YORK CITY branch went on record in protest against the use of racial labels by certain Metropolitan dailies. James Egert Allen was one of the co-signers of a citizens' letter of protests (See "Looking and Listening . . ." in this issue).

Pennsylvania: The PENNSYLVANIA STATE CONFERENCE is working this year to secure a state FEPC and laws to protect migratory workers. These two projects were given priority for 1953 at a meeting of the executive board of the conference held on November 30 in Johnstown.



REV. J. A. J. COCKREL *of the Buffalo, N. Y. branch.*

The PHILADELPHIA branch reports that Police Commissioner Thomas J. Gibbons has taken a firm stand against mistreatment of citizens by policemen. He says all such incidents reported to him will receive immediate attention.

Commissioner Gibbons says that during the last two years some of the 1,200 policemen added to the force have received training in race relations. He also said he would upgrade qualified Negro officers.

Tennessee: The Nashville city council in November authorized the

issuance of $50,000 in general obligation bonds, $40,000 of which will go for the installation of the controversial Negro golf course. The NASHVILLE branch has led local Negro golfers in a fight on this segregated facility. There is already a municipally-owned golf course and therefore no need for a jim-crow facility. Attorney Z. Alexander Looby has filed a suit in the federal court on behalf of the Golf Association seeking to enjoin the city board from discriminating against Negroes on the city-opertaed courses.

The Nashville branch also organized a boycott against the showing of the Black Hills Passion play before a segregated audience. The production was sponsored by the Nashville Tennessean in cooperation with the Nashville Federation of Settlements. Proceeds from the play are used to send children from the city settlement houses to summer camps.

Through the cooperation of the Nashville Council of Colored Parents and Teachers, and the principals of local schools, tickets which had been assigned for sale were returned unsold, and where tickets had been sold, the money was refunded. Local ministers and school principals who had received passes to the opening performances returned their tickets with letters denouncing the segregated seating arrangements.

Children of the Negro division of the Tennesse School for the Blind were moved in November from old quarters, recently condemned as unfit for occupancy by white children, to new quarters. The moving was carried out despite protests from the branch, the Capitol City Dental Society Auxiliary, and other groups.

Virginia: E. B. Henderson, vice-president of the VIRGINIA STATE CONFERENCE, comments on southern mores and southern racial prejudices. He said it is foolhardy to expect candidates for office in southern states to stand on a platform for equal rights for Negroes. No candidate for a dog-catcher could get nominated at this time anywhere in the South, he emphasized, if he came out for Negro equality.

DID YOU KNOW —

That the British gold coin —the guinea—issued from 1663 to 1813, originated in the African trade of the eighteenth century?

Guinea, which probably comes from *Genehoa*, name of an ancient region in northern Nigeria, was applied to a coastal region in West Africa.

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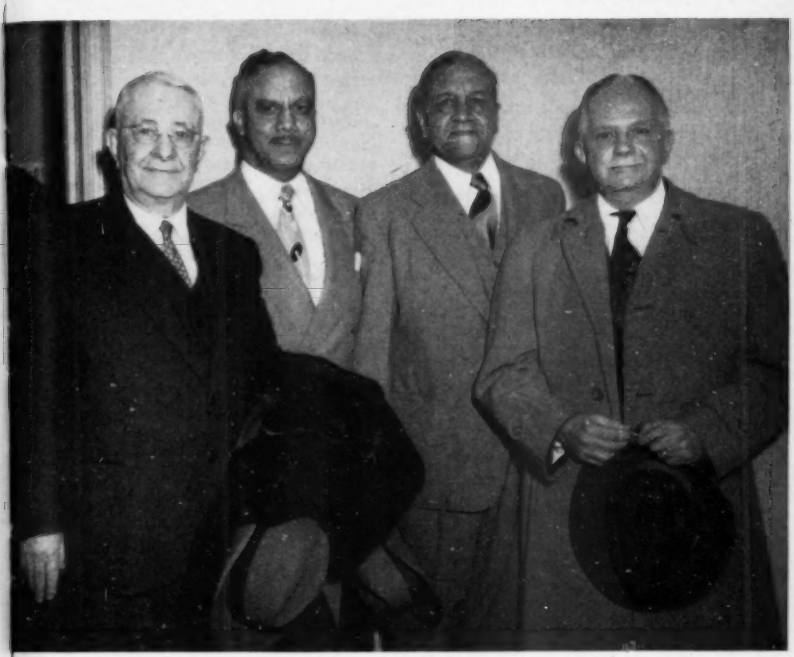
That in the Belgian Congo the offspring of Belgian fathers and Congolese mothers are, if recognized by their fathers, classified as European or white?



NAACP DELEGATION *which visited President-elect General Dwight Eisenhower at Republican headquarters in New York City on November 28. The delegation was cordially received and talked with General Eisenhower for more than 50 minutes. He expressed deep concern over the civil rights issue and promised to work for the elimination of second-class citizenship. The delegation, shown here immediately after the conference, consisted of (from left) Arthur B. Spingarn, NAACP president; Theodore Spaulding, Philadelphia attorney and NAACP board member; Dr. Channing E. Tobias, Phelps Stokes Fund director and NAACP board member; and Walter White, NAACP executive secretary.*

College and School News

BETHUNE-COOKMAN COLLEGE

Daytona Beach, Florida

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■

Improvement in the quality of students served by the NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP SERVICE AND FUND FOR NEGRO STUDENTS counseling services is indicated in the summary of activities for the past year—the fourth full year of operation.

Seven hundred sixty-nine students made application for aid, a slight decline in total numbers from the previous year and about equal to the drop in the overall 1952-53 college enrollment.

Of the 417 students responding to NSSFNS inquiries, 399, or 84 percent, applied to interracial schools. Of these, 350, or 92 percent, were admitted. Scholarship awards increased from $67,900 last year to $92,646 for 1952-53, of which $7,000 represented awards to students from the supplementary scholarship fund of NSSFNS.

During this past year, 38 new col-

leges were added to the list of interracial schools accepting NSSFNS counseled students, and 23 more interracial colleges awarded scholarships to students referred by NSSFNS than in 1950-51.

■

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY has awarded the degree of Ed. D to Reverend Grant S. Shockley, pastor of Whatcoat Methodist church, Dover, Delaware. Dr. Shockley, who holds a B. A. from Lincoln university (Pa.), a B. D. from Drew university, and an M. A. from Columbia and Union Theological Seminary, pursued a joint program of study in religious education at Union Theological Seminary and Teachers college.

■

In the November 22, 1952 issue of THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, Henry F. and Katharine Pringle write on the improvement in Negro schools in Mississippi.

■

Dr. James H. M. Henderson associate professor of biology at TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE has been awarded a grant-in-aid of $3,500 by the American Cancer Society to continue his researches in the growth processes in the sunflower.

■

XAVIER UNIVERSITY reports a total enrollment of 1,040 students from 28 states and 8 foreign countries for the current 1952-53 academic year. This is a slight increase over last year's enrollment. Of the students enrolled, 734 are from Louisiana.

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Dr. B. R. Brazeal, academic dean and professor of economics at MOREHOUSE COLLEGE, was speaker on November 10 before the Barkley Debate Forum of Emory university, Georgia. Dr. Brazeal discussed vital aspects of FEPC and stressed its principles as an inherent part of American concepts of economic opportunity.

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President Charles H. Wesley of CENTRAL STATE COLLEGE announces the award of a contract to build a new men's dormitory for CSC to house 180 men. The general contract, awarded to the Sever-Williams Company of Washington, D. C., totals $248,720; but plumbing, heating, etc., will bring total cost of building to $317,247.

The sixth season of the CSC players opened in November with three one-act plays under the directorship of Prof. L. C. Archer. The plays were "Theatre of the Soul," "Minnie Fields," and Aristophanes' "Lysistrata."

■

WEST VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE observed Armistice Day on November 11, with an address by Brigadier General Charles R. Fox, head of the National Guard and director of selective service for West Virginia.

Seventeen WVSC students are included in the latest issue of "Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges." The college has again been designated as a testing center for the 1953 nationwide administration of the National Teacher Examinations in February. The examinations are prepared and administered by Educational Testing Service of Princeton, New Jersey.

■

D. A. Edwards, head of the department of physics at LINCOLN UNIVERSITY (Mo.), co-authored an article on "Lattice Parameters of Cadmium and Magnesium-Cadmium Alloys" for the November, 1952, issue of the *Journal* of the American Chemical Society.

A spirited two-day annual conference for home economic teachers in Negro schools in Missouri was held on the Lincoln campus in November. Theme of the conference was "Family Centered Teaching."

The university observed Armistice Day with a convocation combined with an afternoon inspection and drill sponsored by the department of military science and tactics. Highlight of the convocation was an address by Brigadier General John L. Whitelaw, assistant division commander of the 10th Infantry, Fort Riley, Kansas.

The Lincoln Journalism Newsletter, a chronicle of Negro press activities, was eight years old in November. The seven-page mimeographed publication comes from the Lincoln school of journalism.

■

Dr. Albert W. Dent, president of DILLARD UNIVERSITY, has been reappointed to the committee on faculty fellowships of The Fund for the Advancement of Education for the academic year 1953-54. Dean William de Vane of Yale is chairman of the committee.

Dr. James E. Conant, president of Harvard, will be the principal speaker at the exercises dedicating Dillard's $550,000 science building on April 22.

Two prominent local citizens were featured speakers in celebration of American Education Week in November. They were Rev. Dana Dawson, pastor of the Munholland Memorial Methodist church, and J. K. Haynes, president of the Louisiana Education Association.

■

The R. B. Atwood chapter of the Future Teachers of America celebrated its thirty-second observance of American Education Week at KENTUCKY STATE COLLEGE November 9-15. The general theme was "Children in Today's World."

Mrs. Eileen Southern, wife of instructor Joseph Southern, was guest soloist with the Louisville Symphony Orchestra on November 16. This is

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■

A distinguished group of business and industrial leaders visited ATLANTA UNIVERSITY in November during their inspection tour of the six private Negro colleges in the city. Their inspection tour was in interest of the National Mobilization of Resources for the United Negro Colleges program.

Dr. Hugo Skala, chairman of the department of economics, began offering special non-credit classes in "Current Economic Problems" in November. Members of the economic faculties of the university center are assisting in the seminars whenever possible.

Ellen Tarry, author, and Henry Fosbrocke, anthropologist from Tanganyika, Africa, addressed students on their specialities. Christopher Fry's poetic play, "The Boy With a Cart," opened the twenty-first season of the Atlanta University Players, November 28-29.

Fritz Malval of Port-au-Prince, is working toward his master's degree in library service on a fellowship provided by the Carnegie Corporation of New York and the Raive Foundation of the Pan-American Union.

■

After attending the fall meeting of the SPELMAN COLLEGE board of trustees in New York City, Trevor Arnett stopped off en route to Florida for a visit to the colleges of the Atlanta university system.

Ardis Alling, dramatic reader, gave Spelman students a dramatic reading from three Bible stories.

■

Dr. Aaron Brown, president of ALBANY STATE COLLEGE, was chapel guest speaker at Talladega on November 23. On November 15 he was guest speaker at the Sigma Pi Phi banquet at Florida A & M college.

Second monthly open forum series program was held November 21, with Dr. W. S. Banks, II, head of the social science division at Fort Valley, as principal speaker.

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The college observed American Education Week with a series of educational programs given in the college auditorium.

Mrs. Mary E. Nicholson, matron and counselor of women, died in the Phoebe Putney Memorial hospital on November 6 after a brief illness.

■

Dr. J. Irving E. Scott, editor of *The Negro Educational Review*, has announced that the journal is now ready to accept nominations for the Classroom Teacher of the Year 1952. Announcements of the selection will be made in 1953. For further information write Classroom Teacher of the Year, The Negro Educational Review, Box H, State A and M College, Orangeburg, South Carolina.

■

Over 800,000 people in the world look with contempt on organized religion because of the divisive qualities and lack of religious practices of these religions, Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson told 300 listeners on November 6 at the thirty-sixth annual convocation banquet of the HOWARD UNIVERSITY school of religion. The banquet was the final feature of the three-day program.

Among the convocation speakers were Dr. A. Powell Davies of Washington, Dr. Howard Thurman of California, Dr. Frank Wilson of Howard, Dr. James H. Robinson of New York, and William Barrett of Richmond.

Robert Ardey's *Jeb*, a play depicting the tribulations of a returning Negro war veteran to his native state of Louisiana, was presented by the Howard University Players Decem-

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ber 10-13 under the direction of James W. Butcher of the Howard drama department.

■

FISK UNIVERSITY had four delegates in attendance at the meeting of the Commission on Higher Education of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes held in Memphis, Tennessee, December 1-4. The Fisk delegates were Dr. George Redd, dean of the college of higher studies; George C. St. John, dean of the basic college; Dr. S. O. Roberts, associate professor of psychology and education; and Dr. Bernard Spivack, associate professor of humanities.

The Charles Waddell Chesnutt Papers, a manuscript collection containing the mementoes, correspondence, published and unpublished works of Charles W. Chesnutt, are now available for public use, according to librarian Arna Bontemps. The Chesnutt papers are housed in the Negro collection of the university library.

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REV. GRANT S. SHOCKLEY *of Dover, Delaware, who recently received his Ed. D. degree from Teachers College, Columbia University.*

Ten Fisk seniors have been nominated to represent their school in the recent edition of "Who's Who in American Colleges." An annual prize for the best music composition by a Fisk student has been established by Dr. H. H. Walker, prominent Nashville physician who graduated from the University in 1930. The award is to be known as the Elizabeth Walker Award in honor of Dr. Walker's wife, who also graduated from Fisk in 1930 and received her degree in music in 1941.

Dr. Kirby Page, social evangelist and noted author; and Langston Hughes, internationally famous poet,

were recent campus visitors to speak to students and faculty.

■

Funeral services for Dr. Roscoe David Case, interim president at KNOXVILLE COLLEGE in 1950, were held in the MacMillan chapel on the campus on November 11. Dr. Case was a native of Iowa and had taught on the faculties of eleven universities in his native state.

Two outstanding events at the college were the three one-act plays presented October 31-November 1 by the newly organized college Drama Society; and the annual observance of "Charm Week," with lessons, lectures, and demonstrations in behavior, dress, and health.

Knoxville students edit and publish an informative, well laid out and written paper, *The Aurora*, under the editorship of Thaddeus J. Beckett, a junior from New York City. Beckett was business manager last year.

■

Audio-visual education week was observed at SAVANNAH STATE COLLEGE October 27-31, with W. S. Stokes, director of audio-visual aids, as general chairman.

Savannah State is offering valuable "on the spot" work experience in many fields in order to help its students hold better jobs. The business department is publishing a monthly newspaper, *The Enterpriser*, edited by William Wood. And the Bethune-Cookman college choir gave a campus concert on November 11.

■

SHAW UNIVERSITY observed its 87th anniversary founder's day exercises on November 21, with the annual address being delivered by Attorney Daniel W. Perkins of Jacksonville, Florida. The speaker graduated from the law school at Shaw in 1902 and was awarded an LL.D. by the university in 1951. Music was furnished by the University Chorale Society, directed by Henry Blackmon. Contributions on founder's day (from alumni, Baptist organizations, and friends) totaled about $30,000, the largest sum in the history of Shaw.

Shaw concluded its annual Baptist series observance on November 13, bringing to a close a series of lectures on the theme "New Day in Biblical Studies," given by Dr. Ralph McLain of Meredith college. Nine university students, seven seniors and two juniors, have been selected for inclusion in the current "Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities."

■

VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE's Forum Committee presented "The World Affairs Council" in a program on

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December 10 with four outstanding speakers discussing the issues of the day. The speakers were Camille Chautemps, four times premier of France; Cuneyd Dosdogru, prominent Turkish editor; Melchior Aquino, member UN Far Eastern Commission; and John C. Metcalfe, former *Time* Washington correspondent. This is the first time that a forum of this type has been presented to the Petersburg-Richmond-Hopewell community.

The college's Little Symphony Orchestra was presented in concert on December 7, with Thomas Bridge, violinist, as soloist. Natalie Hinderas, concert pianist, gave a concert on the campus on November 13. And 175 VSC students were listed on the college honor roll for the second semester of 1951-52.

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Book Reviews

PLASTIC ART

***African Sculpture Speaks.* By Ladislas Segy. New York: A. A. Wyn, Inc., 1952. 254pp. 276 Illustrations. $7.50.**

African sculpture gots its first prestige more than fifty years ago when the modernists Maurice Vlaminck, Georges Braque, and Pablo Picasso fell under the spell of African statues and masks. African carvings suggested simplification, new forms and theories, to these men; for instance, we may notice that Picasso's Cubism owes much, as Picasso himself admits, to African art. The cruel and strange distortions observed in the paintings of Fernand Léger, Henri Matisse, Amadeo Modigliani, Georges Braque and others is derived in part from their careful study of the geometrical quality of Bambara and Habbe carvings. Guillaume Apollinaire, one of the "literary Cubists" and theoreticians of modernism, said it took "great audacity of taste" for anybody to regard these Negro idols as real works of art.

Yet it was not until 1919, some seventeen years after the genesis of the African art vogue, that the first exhibition of African art was held in Paris. In 1930 people crowded into the Galérie Pigalle to examine the African pieces lent by Matisse, Morand, Léger, Picasso and others for the show. Today African art is accepted as art and not approached as it used to be as interesting ethnological specimens.

This is the approach of Mr. Segy in this book. "The emphasis in these pages will be different," he explains. "We shall deal with African sculpture as a pure sculpture, speaking the language of plastic forms; but we shall deal also with its emotional content, through which it communicates with the beholder."

"It is the purpose of this book," he continues, "to show parallels between what the African projects freely in his art and and what is buried in our own psychological roots."

Mr. Segy fulfills this purpose by insisting on the functions African sculpture was created to serve. For African art is an integral part of African life and enters intimately into the daily round. The European art for art's sake concept is completely unknown to him. His carved objects all have a specific meaning and a specific use. They may be ancestor statues and masks, magical statues, or carved objects to invoke rain or heal sickness; they may be protective personal amulets or a special statue to protect the newborn infant. There may be as many as twenty pieces of sculpture involved in the life of an African.

Since these objects grow out of the cultural background of the people who created them, the author gives detailed attention to the basic concepts of African animism, magic, fetishism, and mythology. Then attention is turned to the African cults which employ sculp-

THIS is *the latest picture of* LANGSTON HUGHES, *author of "The First Book of Negroes," reviewed below.*

ture: cult of the dead, ancestor worship, totemism, and the initiation rites of the various secret societies. Historical backgrounds of the tribes and their religious beliefs are also treated.

In addition to discussion of the stylistic features and the characteristic forms of African sculpture, the author has an appendix classifying fourteen style regions, a six page bibliography, an index, and maps on the end-papers. The map on the front end-paper outlines the principal sculpture-producing regions of West Africa.

Unlike many books on African art, *Negro Sculpture Speaks* combines sound knowledge with keen esthetic insight. It is hard indeed to come by so much useful information within the covers of a single book.

***The First* Book of Negroes. By Langston Hughes. Pictures by Ursula Koering. New York: Franklin Watts, Inc., 1952. 79pp. $1.75.**

In this attractively illustrated book for juveniles, the author tells the story of Terry, a young Negro boy in the South and New York City. Interwoven in the story is an interesting, if somewhat sketchy, account of the important part played by Negroes in the development of America as well as a brief ac-

count of Negroes in other parts of the world.

Some of the things mentioned are Harriet Tubman's work in the Underground Railroad, the meaning of the spirituals as cloaked songs of protest, the adventures of Estenvanico, discoverer of Arizona and New Mexico; the Negro saint, Martin Porres, of Peru; and the dramatic fight of the Haitians for their freedom.

The author's presentation of his material elicits pride and admiration. He is successful in his attempts to subtly but carefully counteract the usual stereotypes about Negroes and to integrate their lives with those of Americans of other races and nationalities.

JUNE SHAGALOFF

JUNE SHAGALOFF *is field secretary of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.*

Words and Ways of American English. **By Thomas Pyles. New York. Random House, 1952. VII + 310pp. $3.50.**

In this book Professor Pyles of the University of Florida examines the ways of American speech, especially its pronunciation and vocabulary. He inveighs against the linguistic authoritarianism of the schoolmaster and our naive trust in the dictates of the dictionary. And for a people so eager to lend an ear to any linguistic authority, it is astonishing the influence the half-educated have had upon our pronunciation. Characteristics of American style, native word coinages and borrowings from foreign tongues, our linguistic relations with Great Britain, and modern usage are some of the other topics treated in this book. Professor Pyles writes with authority and in a style reminiscent of H. L. Mencken in *The American Language.*

DID YOU KNOW –

That Francisco de Souza (1810-1849), better known as Cha-Cha or Xaxá, founded a dynasty in Dahomey, Africa, some members of which are still influential?

Francisco de Souza, Cha-Cha I, left Brazil (some say to escape slavery; others, in search of adventure) during the early part of the 19th century for West Africa where he later became a rich and powerful man. Sir Richard Burton, Theodore Canot, and Frederick Forbes describe the luxury and comfort in which he lived.

Other members of the dynasty were Isidoro Souza (1849-1858), Cha-Cha II; Francisco de Souza (1858-1880), Cha-Cha III; Juliao de Souza (1883-1887), Cha-Cha V; Noberto F. de Souza, a member of the Legion of Honor, Cha-Cha VI; and today there are Augustino Tigre de Souza, who lives in Papo, and Augustino de Souza, a member of the Togolese branch of the family.

★ ★ ★

That Egyptian Negro soldiers or the Mazaïou were maneuvering by rank and file four thousand years before the Christian era?

CAMPUS ROMANCES

(*Continued from page* 24)

racial dating or marriage because this attitude fosters clandestine affairs.

Nothing seems to justify fear of interracial romance on the campus since many mixed marriages are successful and the students who date or marry interracially usually are mature and intelligent and come from good and understanding families generally. And too, science supports equality of races in harmony with the democratic principle, "All men are created equal."

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HOUSING FIGHT

(*Continued from page* 33)

vacated by the sixteen "integrated" Negro families.

On May 12 Mrs. Canson (now chairman, since Myra West had left the state) sent a letter to the Housing Authority suggesting that a "good faith effort" could not be stretched to include shoddy skullduggery. She also called Becker, and he said, "But my dear woman, Mexicans *are* Caucasians."

The bickering continued. On June 4 some of the delegates went to a commission meeting and charged that there had, in fact, been no honest attempt at integration; that there had been discrimination in assigning units; that "only the shape of the segregated area had been changed."

The commissioners look surprised. None of these things, they insisted, had been done intentionally, and "in the future we'll be more careful."

Summer came and the Sacramento Committee against Segregation in Public Housing went out of business. The fight was ended.

Was it won? At least one tenant thought not. "For what little integration we've had," he said, "it wasn't worth all the trouble of moving."

But Marion Reynolds, coming from his River Oaks home to a recent NAACP meeting, saw it differently. Before the change there had been racial fights among the children. The attitude was, "You stay on your side, we'll stay on ours." Now he noticed more and more that Negro and white kids were playing together.

Maybe the walls have not been smashed. But even a crack is infinitely better than nothing.

DID YOU KNOW —

That one of the earliest American Negro painters was Joshua Johnson (c. 1770-1830) of Baltimore, Maryland?

Johnston, a skilled portraitist, painted in the accepted style of his day. His portrait of "The McCormick Family" hangs in the Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore.

★ ★ ★

That the African Company of Negro actors was staging plays in New York City as early as 1821?

Their leading player was James Hewlett, who was a great success as Othello and Richard the Third.

LEGAL DIRECTORY

The following directory of some of the many lawyers known to us is carried in response to numerous inquiries from readers desiring to contact attorney outside their home towns. The Crisis maintains no legal bureau, and the N.A.A.C.P. handles only cases involving color discrimination, segregation or denial of citizen rights.

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